THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

October Magazine Number

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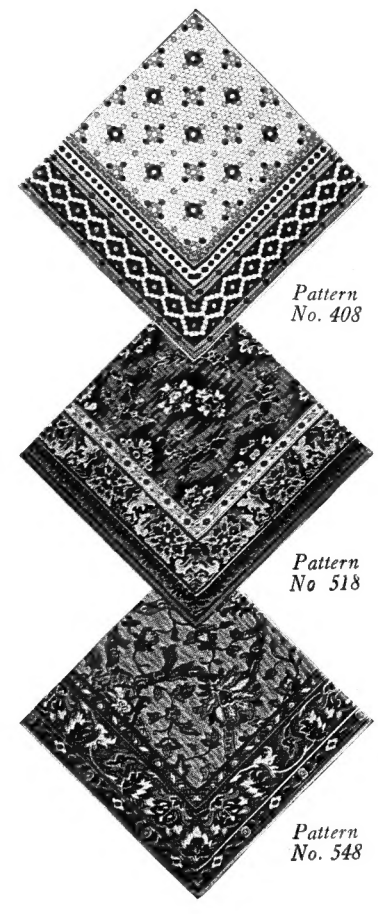

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

October Magazine Number

GEORGE F CHIPMAN, *Editor and Manager*

Associate Editors: J. T. HULL, P. M. ABEL

Household Editors: AMY J. ROE, MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

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GOVERNOR PELLY'S EQUIPAGE

On fine sunny afternoons a hundred years ago, His Honor Robert Parker Pelly, Governor of Red River, used to drive out from his residence in Fort Garry, with Mrs. Pelly and their little son, in a "horse cariole." That equipage of Governor Pelly's you see depicted in the accompanying reproduction of one of a rare series of six colored lithographs published in London, in 1826, by W. Day, 59 Great Queen Street. That series of six colored lithographs, in the original cover, is preserved in the Provincial Library of Manitoba. The title page says: "Views of Hudson's Bay, Taken by a Gentleman on the Spot, in the Years 1823 and 1824, Illustrative of the Customs, Manners and Costumes of Those Tribes of North American Indians amongst whom Captn. Franklin has Passed in his Present and Former Arduous Undertaking. To be continued in numbers." (Captain — afterwards Sir John—Franklin was, of course, the famous Arctic explorer).

A hundred years ago a horse cariole of this type was the acme of superb elegance

In the background you see Fort Garry as it was at that time; it was during Governor Pelly's term of office Fort Garry had its beginning. The promise that the views would be continued was not fulfilled. Only the first six were published. On one of them is the signature: "H. Jones." Mr. Jones was "the Gentleman on the Spot," a visitor at Fort Garry. To the residents in this part of the world a hundred years ago Governor Pelly's "horse cariole" was an equipage of state whose magnificence was nothing short of dazzling. It was the acme of superb elegance—as a glossy Rolls Royce would be today. The colored lithograph shows the cariole painted red, white and green. Observe the "carriage action" of the horse. He picks up his feet daintily and lifts them high. In this age of gasoline the high-stepping "carriage action" of horses is already a vanishing memory of the past. Observe, also, the footman, or "tiger," as he was called in fashionable London, standing smartly erect on the little ledge provided for him at the back of the cariole. His coat is a bright blue, his neckcloth and sash a bright red. When the Governor stops to alight, he will jump down and run forward to stand at the horse's head, while the Governor assists Mrs. Pelly as she steps out of the cariole. Observe the dog. He is of the spotted Dalmatian breed, known as "coach dogs." He is sporting a bright yellow collar. Mrs. Pelly is wearing a poke bonnet and an ermine cape, and the little boy is snugly muffled up by his mother's side under the big buffalo robe. You may think it remarkable that a high-stepping carriage horse was to be seen in Red River a hundred years ago. Governor Pelly had that horse brought from St. Paul; it was a horse bred in Kentucky.

In the book, Women of Red River, Mrs. Cowan, who is now in her ninety-fourth year, tells of a carriage and a Dalmatian "coach dog" that were brought out from England, when she was a schoolgirl, by Peter Pruden, one of the wealthy retired Chief Factors of the Hudson's Bay Company living in Red River. He and others, including Mrs. Cowan's father, brought fine horses from the States. "I remember," Mrs. Cowan says, "that a wild goose for some reason left the flight northward one spring and decided to spend the summer with the domestic geese at the Prudens'. Before the end of the summer the wild goose and the spotted coach dog, which my young sister, Maria, used to say looked as if somebody had spilled a bottle of ink over him, became companions. We children used to think it fun to see the two creatures accompanying the Prudens' carriage when they drove to St. John's on Sunday, the dog running along, and the goose making short flights close to the ground. During church-time the two of them waited patiently under the carriage until the service was over."—W. J. H.

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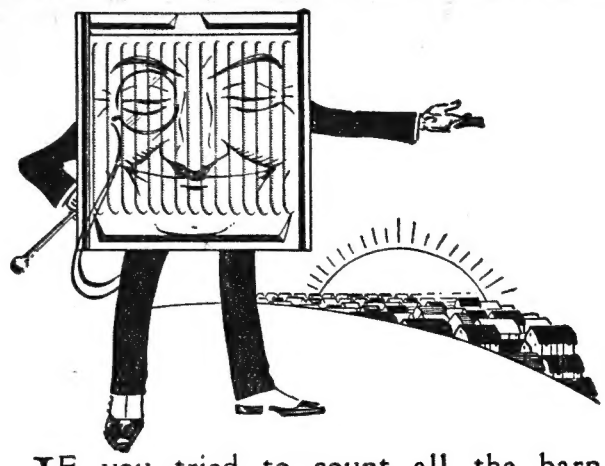

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White of egg is an excellent glue for a broken gramophone cylinder. It is very thin and strong and cannot be melted by heat so is therefore satisfactory for this purpose.—L. C.

* * *

Heavy rubbers used for work in the stable are very cold things even with two pairs of socks or felts. By wearing good insoles it is possible to secure comfort but they cost money too. Mine don't cost anything and the men find them very comfortable. This is how they are made. Set the rubber on paper and make its outline with a pencil. Put this inside the rubber and if it is too large, trim till it fits neatly. Then lay on the table a piece of old overall material large enough for the two soles and on top place about 20 thicknesses of folded newspapers. Over these put a piece of old tweed from an overcoat or a pair of pants. Quilt the whole thing on the sewing machine in big diamonds. Then cut out the soles, using the paper pattern. Run around the edge on the machine and the insoles are complete. Our men like them very much and take them out of the rubbers at night so that they will be perfectly dry in the morning.—Mrs. M. E. M.

* * *

In putting wallpaper on a board wall, apply paste to the wall as well as to the paper, and you will have no trouble making it stick.—Busy Mother.

* * *

For cleaning windows I use a piece of soft, lintless cloth saturated with household ammonia and then polish with cheesecloth. This is the way they clean showcases in stores.—Mrs. W. L. D.

* * *

Unfinished crochet work often becomes unravelled and part of the pattern is lost unless the last loop is secured. I make a point of keeping a small safety pin for slipping through the loop of the last stitch. It takes but a second to do this and no amount of pulling can unravel the pattern.—Thrift.

Editor's Note.—Another satisfactory way of achieving the same thing is to pull out the last loop until quite large. Slip the ball through this and there will be no unravelling.

* * *

Hanging out clothes in either cold or very hot weather is not a pleasant job I have found it a good plan to save the metal parts of old hose supporters and to sew them to a piece of cloth a yard long and four inches wide. In the house I attach to the supporters the small pieces like handkerchiefs, doilies and collars, just as stockings were attached to them. Then it only takes a minute to pin the cloth to the line or to take it off again. This also saves time when bringing in the clothes in both cold and very hot days.—Mrs. J. E. H.

* * *

When making bread put the potatoes though the ricer and there will be no lumps.—B. C.

* * *

Keep scissor blades apart when not in use to prolong the life of their cutting edges. Scissors of good quality are made with the blades slightly bowed, and when continually kept closed the points become worn and the spring of the blades becomes weakened.—M. O. H.

* * *

Save all the covers from lye tins as they fit on jelly glasses nicely. Not only are they good for this purpose but also for covering left-overs. Small amounts of food keep better in covered containers than in saucers and do not take up as much room. Of course it is necessary to wash the lids very carefully before using them in this way.—Mrs. C. M.

* * *

Washing a sieve after straining fruits or vegetables was always a bugbear until I learned to rap it sharply on a firm, flat surface like a table or draining board. This dislodges most of the particles and the rest I removed in soapy water using a vegetable brush. A flat brush is good, but one of the round type is better I think. This is particularly valuable with very fine sieves which need careful handling to keep them clean.—M. S. W.

Swedish Inventor has New Oil Light

Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer, named Johnson, now living in Winnipeg, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light, said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise, and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

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A GENTLEMAN ADVENTURER

By Marian Keith

CHAPTER I.

The Guardian Angels

IT was while they sat by the fire alone on that last Sabbath afternoon that the Gentleman Adventurer and his mother said their real farewell. The Gentleman, himself, was very young and desperately afraid of breaking down, so he did not sit long, but wandered restlessly about the dim old drawing-room, turning the pages of the music on the big bow-legged piano, standing to stare up at the picture of his royal relative, Charles Stuart the Young Chevalier, whose name he bore, pulling aside the curtains to look out into the rain-soaked garden, where the tulips held their crimson cups tightly closed. Finally he came back to the fireside and leaned against the high mantel, beneath the picture of his father which he resembled so strikingly, and which hung in the reflected glow of the fire flanked by silver candlesticks. He dared not look at his mother. If he saw a sign of tears he was lost.

She sat in her low chair, outwardly serene. Her full black silk skirts billowed softly around her. Her gentle, wrinkled face, the lace of her cap, and her delicate hands folded in her lap, made the high lights of a beautiful picture, lit by the glow of the fire. But she, too, kept her eyes on the coals, and did not look up at him, for fear the barriers of self-control should be swept away. And, indeed, she did not need to look to see him standing there, tall and straight, with the light reflected from his waving golden hair. Always, when he had been away from her, at school, she could picture him in every detail: his bonnie head, the gallant way he held it when he walked, the laugh in his blue eyes. Mountains and seas and a waste of wild unknown country would soon divide them, but she would always see him standing beneath his father's portrait with the candlelight on his shining head.

When she spoke at last, being a Scottish woman, her first words were of commonplace things.

"The grey socks, dear; are you sure that Nannie put them in your box?"

He gave a little relieved laugh. "I didn't see her, but I'll wager all the furs of Rupert's Land she did. I expect to make my fortune trading socks to the Indians. Won't it be a disaster if the beggars don't wear any?"

She smiled at this; the atmosphere had lightened a little and she had courage to go on.

"Mary and the children will be here in a few minutes; there is something I should like to say while we are alone."

She paused; the boy looked steadily into the glowing grate and there was no laughter in his eyes. "Yes, Mother?" he whispered.

She folded her hands a little tightly in her lap. "The reason I can let you go, dear, is that I had the promise given me again. When Mary and Alison grew up and left me, and your father was called away, I used to look at you playing beside Nannie in the garden, and think that if the time ever came when I could not put my hand on you that I could not bear it. But the night before you went away to school, you remember, I had the promise given me. And last night it came again." She paused and the boy looked at her now, a little awed.

"It came again last night," she repeated, and she was able to look up at him. "I am not like Nannie," she said, smiling faintly, "afraid of the cold and the Indians and the hardships of the country. But I have been afraid, Charlie; afraid of 'the terror by night, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday.' But the old promise came back to me last night. You remember it?"

Her soft voice had sunk to a whisper, "Say it dear," she added. And, just as he had said his Golden Text to her every Sunday afternoon of his childhood, he repeated the words he knew she wanted:

"'For He shall give His angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways.'"

"That is the reason I can let you go. And the other promise, 'The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him.' It came too."

There was a long silence; the gilt clock under its glass globe on the mantelpiece softly ticked away the minutes.

"You will not forget, Charlie, to give the angels a chance?" she whispered. "You will promise?"

Suddenly the boy was on his knees beside her, his arms around her.

"I promise you, mother, I promise," he whispered brokenly.

A sound of wheels upon the gravel driveway brought them suddenly back to the seen things.

"Mary and the children," his mother said, rising, serene and smiling.

CHAPTER II.

The Lure of the Carriage-and-Six

All the long sunny day the Hudson's Bay Company's barque, Ocean Eagle, had been running smoothly across the great bay, a warm breeze from the west swelling her towers of canvas. It was in the early sixties, and already most sailing vessels carried auxiliary engines; but the great Company had never been in haste to adopt new fashions for her wintering partners, and so the Ocean Eagle flew before the wind, a beautiful sea-bird, with white pinions outspread.

Up and down the long white breezy deck marched two of the cabin passengers; Scottish lads, just out of school, shipping as apprentice clerks to the Company. The shorter one, with the kind Celtic face, was the son of a St. Andrew's lawyer of some repute, who had planned that his boy should follow in his steps. But though young Archie was a faithful plodder at his studies, he stumbled sadly over examinations, and so he had been transferred to a school where the tests were of a more practical kind. The tall one, who bore the princely name of Charles Stuart, and looked like a young prince, had lost his father in childhood. He, too, had been interrupted in his studies; but it was a penurious uncle that had put an end to his university life: and an independent spirit and a love of adventure had sent him out to make his fortune in the wilderness.

So far, there had been little enough adventure, and the young gentlemen's pockets were empty except for the thick folds of the indenture that bound them to serve the Company, and it scarcely suggested wealth. It stated that Archibald Hamilton Sinclair and Charles Edward Stuart, of the city of St. Andrew's, in the County of Fife, Scotland, promised to serve the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company "with courage and fidelity" for a term of five years, their remuneration being the sum of twenty pounds for the first year, twenty-five pounds for the second year, and so on till, in the fifth year, they would receive the magnificent salary of fifty pounds. The arrangements regarding food and lodging were not so definite. Young gentlemen adventurers were supposed to provide their own clothing and all the expenses of the journey except their actual passage money, and to get their living somehow in the wilderness, where, they firmly believed, one could bring down a bear or a buffalo at any moment, and where wild fowl and venison were common fare.

It was no very generous bargain the Company drove with its servants; but, as young Stuart's frugal uncle explained to them many times, they must consider the great honor of being officers in such a company, and look upon the service as being a school where they would receive a liberal education without paying fees.

Sometimes, sitting in their stateroom on stormy nights, the two boys would take out their formidable-looking indentures and study them with some misgivings. Then, when Harry Erskine, a young native of the Red River, who was returning home from Edinburgh University, would point out that the contract was all in favor of the Company, they would sweep away all doubts by reference to Johnny McBain. Johnny was a St. Andrew's boy who had been in the employ of the Company for two years only, and was already a wealthy man—drove his own carriage-and-six, he had told them in his last letter.

Young Erskine shrugged at this, an expressive Red River shrug.

"Where is this nabob stationed?" he enquired.

"At York Factory."

"An apprentice clerk, at York Factory, with a carriage and . . ." Then the young man from Rupert's Land leaned back and laughed, a silent, shaking laugh, inherited from a Cree ancestor. But Cree-like he was stolidly non-committal on the reason of his mirth.

This was a bit disconcerting. Johnny McBain's carriage-and-six was their beacon light, their bulwark, their solace in moments of doubt and homesickness.

"Well," declared Charles Stuart, who troubled his gay head not at all about what lay before him, "If Johnny McBain can drive a carriage-and-six of his own after two years, I'm going to have an ivory chariot drawn by a herd of buffalo in a few months!"

"The Young Chevalier dared not look at his mother. If he saw a sign of tears he was lost. She sat in her low chair, outwardly serene."

The two young apprentice clerks, marching the deck, paused before a little group seated in a sheltered corner.

It was very rarely that the Hudson's Bay ships carried women, but on this voyage there were two ladies to offset the two hundred men making up the crew and passengers. The elder woman was the wife of a missionary stationed at York Factory, returning to her home after a year's visit with relatives in Liverpool. Under her care was a young lady, a daughter of one of the Company's chief factors, who, after a year in an Edinburgh school, was going back to her native land.

Mrs. Allingham smiled a welcome, her knitting needles flashing in the sunshine.

"Ah, the Young Chevalier and his faithful henchman! Come away and share our cosy corner. This is the first time I have been really warm since we sighted Greenland's Icy Mountains. If the good Lord brings me safely to my own hearthstone again, there will be such a fire kindled at York as will light a beacon as far as the Straits!"

She laughed gaily. Hardship and cold she had known intimately for twenty years, but though they had wrinkled her face and bent her body, her spirit was as young and strong as the day she first sailed, a bride, through the roaring ice-guarded straits of Hudson Bay.

"If we sail into ice this year," declared the Young Chevalier, curling up his long limbs at her feet, "we'll set fire to the gunpowder magazine rather than have you cold!"

"Where have you and Mrs. Allingham been hiding all morning, Miss Cameron?" asked Archie Sinclair, who was a sort of lover at large and paid court to all women.

Marie Rose Cameron had the Rupert's Land custom of speaking more eloquently by sign than by word. Her father was a Highland Scot, of the blood that ran in the chieftains of the Clan Cameron, but her mother was a French half-breed from the Red River Settlement, and the girl strongly resembled her Cree grandmother. She smiled shyly. Her soft dark eyes were lowered to a piece of bright silk she was embroidering. With a graceful gesture she indicated something in her guardian's lap.

The missionary's wife held up a dainty sewing bag embroidered in white quills and colored beads. "She has been making this lovely thing for me and I did not know it," she declared, with an affectionate glance at the girl.

"Oh, what a waste," groaned Archie. "Mrs. Allingham has far more bags than a pedlar now, and I haven't any. What's that lovely thing you're embroidering now?"

The girl swiftly covered the length of scarlet silk with a corner of her shawl.

Continued on Page 19

WOMEN IN FEDERAL POLITICS

What progress they are making and some tendencies observed

By COUNTRYWOMAN

AND so we have it right from the lips of the first Minister of the land, in his speech opening the election campaign, that, "in tariff and taxation matters the views and opinions of women have been too largely ignored and the needs of the home have not been receiving the consideration that was their due."

Women have held that opinion for the past many years, but at last the long-delayed admission has come from upper political circles where party policies are framed. Of course, it is not a mere coincidence that it comes on the very fringe of a general election campaign.

Truly, "all things come to those who wait"—especially if they hold ballots in their hands!

The women's vote is going to be no small factor in the coming election. In 1921 it was estimated that one million, two hundred and fifty thousand women were entitled to mark ballots in the federal election. The number will be approximately the same for this year.

It is a vote that has little past history. It has not yet been definitely tagged, indexed and filed away ready for instant classification and organization. There is still an element of uncertainty about it, and uncertainty adds zest to election campaigns. No one can say that Canadian women are going to vote as have their fathers, husbands and brothers; that there is need of special planks in party platforms to appeal to them; that they will be staunchly partisan or independently critical. Time alone will tell these things.

Some Things Not Done

There are some things that women voters have not done which gives some indication of what may be expected of them in the future. Women have not formed a separate organization for a new party. They have not, as have their sister neighbors in the United States, gone after special legislative measures. as for example: the Shepherd-Towner Bill which provided a federal grant of $1,480,000 to promote care of maternity and infancy; the Fess Bill to provide money for the teaching of home economics; the Child Labor Bill; the Curtis Rogers Bill to provide independent citizenship for married women.

One reason for this is the fact that much of the legislation, which is readily recognized as being concerned with human welfare, is largely under the control of provincial governments. Education, child welfare, public health, prohibition, marriage laws, property rights, have occupied a large share of the attention and interest of women interested in public matters and these are all provincial in their scope.

Instead of working separately women have directed their efforts towards change and reform through well established channels. They have worked in public health bodies, Social Service Council, Child Welfare organizations, the United Farmers associations and the various churches. So, while we may not distinguish between the activities of the men and the women in the work done by these bodies, the influence and aims of large and small groups of women have had an important place in public affairs.

The Measure of Progress

"What progress are women making in public life in Canada? What are some of the beneficial results of their exercise of the franchise?" were questions propounded to me recently by an individual with an argumentative turn of mind.

It would be just as pertinent to ask what progress men are making in the conduct of public affairs and what are some of the beneficial results of their exercise of the franchise. We accept universal suffrage as a good thing today and ask for no justification for its existence. Why, then, single out the feminine vote and put it on the defensive? And with what rule could we measure progress in citizenship for women? Would it be the number of women candidates elected to houses of parliament, legislation piled on already overloaded statute books, new departments of government created? Rather it should be in the form of a political stimulus, a new and a greater interest in public affairs.

The Home's Wider Horizon

During the war when patriotism was at its highest peak of endeavor we discovered the importance of small things. It mattered then to the nation what we ate, drank and wore, how we spent our money or saved it, how we made use of our leisure hours. In those days we got a new glimpse of the importance of the home as a unit of the nation. Women, as administrators of those homes, had a powerful influence.

After that experience we could not expect that they would settle back into the old ruts of thinking. With the realization that what the home does is of greater importance to the nation, has come the consciousness that public affairs are also family affairs. It is a matter of great concern to every home in the land how the government decides it shall raise its taxes to carry on the business of government; how to pay our heavy war debt; what rates railways shall be allowed to charge to carry goods from distributing centres to local towns; what laws are made regarding the manufacture of cloth for the clothes we wear and of the food we buy; what immigration policy shall be pursued to settle people in the wide stretches of this Dominion.

The Meaning of Politics

Some women, as well as men, confess that they "hate politics." What they probably mean is that they hate party politics. They dislike conflict of opinion and clash of interest. They see it as a game only to "get some men put out and some put in." But politics is much more than this. An encyclopedia definition of it is, "the study of those human associations which exist for general purposes." Aristotle declared that, "politics is ethics." A woman writer of the 14th century, St. Catherine, of Siena, said: "there can be no perfect virtue and none that bears fruit unless it be exercised of our neighbors," unless, in other words, it be in some sense political.

Mrs. Snowden, wife of the first Labor Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain, when lecturing in Canada last winter, under the auspices of the National Council of Education, referring to the effects of indifference to, or positive dislike of politics, said: "Men and women who hate politics or who are too indifferent to vote, are dangerous citizens. It is they who would let the government of the country fall into the hands of self-interested individuals, who, if they had the opportunity, would manipulate it to their own advantage. It is they who fail to support good men who could remedy the evils they see.

What Ought To Be

Democracy, that is, in Lincoln's famous definition, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people," is simply a political system, and like all systems will only work well if the conditions of operation are faithfully observed. The abuses of politics arise almost entirely from the lack not only of an intelligent but a moral interest in the conduct of public affairs. The moral side of politics, it has regretfully to be admitted, plays little part in the ordinary processes of political controversy, but the slightest reflection is sufficient to show that as politics is the science of the orderly regulating of the relations of men and women in society, it must necessarily have a moral basis. There must be at the bottom of all political action some idea of what ought to be, and what ought to be is a question of moral standards.

If, then, politics be approached from the moral standpoint, from the standpoint of what ought to be, it is at once apparent that it covers almost every phase of social life. It affects the individual, the home, the local and the national community and stretches into the wider community of the nations of the world. It may mean the standard of living of the people, the quantity and the quality of their food and their clothing and the kind of houses they have to live in; it may mean peace or war with a neighboring people. Is it not then very plain that politics in the right sense of the word, is the concern of the whole mass of the people and that only to the extent that the people as a whole take an active and intelligent interest in public affairs will political policies proceed steadily toward what ought to be?

The Issues of the Election

This month the people of Canada have to decide into whose hands they will place the responsibility of government for the next five years. The policies of the three parties, that is, the ideas of the three parties as to what ought to be done in order to promote the development of the country and the welfare of the people, have been laid before the electors. Let us look over them briefly.

The four great issues of this election, Premier King has stated, are: Senate reform, transportation, immigration, the tariff and taxation. We will take them seriatim.

On Senate reform the Liberal policy is, as outlined by the Prime Minister: That senators should not retain office after reaching a certain age; that the Senate should not have the power permanently to reject measures passed by the House of Commons.

The Conservatives have made no suggestions for Senate reform, although as far back as 1907 Senate reform was included in the Conservative platform. Apparently the Conservatives do not consider the matter of sufficient importance to warrant them making a declaration on the subject.

The Progressives stand for the elective principle, a limited term of office and the rigid limitation of the senatorial veto over legislation passed by the House of Commons.

Transportation

The transportation policy of the Liberal party is to preserve the railway system as at present with no special concessions to the Canadian National Railway which would react injuriously upon the Canadian Pacific.

The Conservative policy is difficult to define. There are strong influences in the party working for the turning over of the Canadian National Railways into private hands in order to escape the heavy drain of deficits. Others—and this is also true to some extent of the Liberals—lean toward a new system embracing both railways, in which there would be a pooling of railway resources under a joint board of management, with the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific receiving a guaranteed dividend.

The Progressives urge a fair trial of the Canadian National as a publicly-owned system with a cutting down of the capitalization to a fair valuation of the property and such co-operation with the Canadian Pacific as will result in the elimination of duplicate and superfluous services.

With regard to freight rates the Liberal policy is one of equalization of rates so far as that is practicable. The Conservatives are for leaving the whole matter of freight rates in the hands of the Board of Railway Commissioners. The Progressives demand a statutory basis for Western rates which will give Western Canada the protection against excessive rates which competitive water rates gives to Eastern Canada. The Progressives supported the Crow's Nest Pass agreement because it constituted that basis and it was through their efforts that the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates on wheat and flour were retained, while the rest of the agreement was scrapped by the King government, assisted by the Conservative opposition.

Immigration

On immigration the policy of all three parties is to increase the flow of population to this country. After four years of office all that Mr. King can say he has accomplished toward that end is the conclusion of an arrangement with the two railway companies whereby the latter would be enabled to conduct a more vigorous immigration propaganda in other countries. Mr. Meighen has drastically criticized the ineffectiveness of the government's immigration policy, but he has not

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PASTEUR *and His Victories over Invisible Foes*

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

MANY grandmas and grandpas now living can recall the wonderful discoveries made during the last half of the nineteenth century by a Frenchman named Pasteur. Fired with a burning enthusiasm for serving his country and humanity at large, he literally turned the civilized world upside down by his unheard-of revelations. Not only were they a boon to the people of his own day, but also to you and to me as we go about our daily tasks—in fact centuries will pass before all the fruits of Pasteur's labors are gathered. Among his varied accomplishments, this Frenchman saved millions of dollars for agriculture and industry, and best of all invented a method of protecting man and beast from certain diseases.

In order to show why scientific circles were upheaved by Pasteur's excursions into unknown realms, let me tell you about the beliefs of intelligent people a few decades ago. Nobody knew why food spoils—the popular idea was that it went bad of itself. As for diseases, they were supposed to originate internally without any influence from outside. When people or herds were stricken with some mortal complaint, evil spirits were often blamed for the death and destruction. Men acknowledged to be authorities declared that mice would result by putting a piece of cheese and some dirty linen into a receptacle. Also it was claimed that certain kinds of butterflies were produced from logs that had rotted in the sea. Today these theories sound ridiculous, but 75 years ago they were believed in all seriousness, by educated and uneducated alike.

Startled by New Doctrine

After many years of hard and exacting labor, Pasteur startled the scientists of his day by proclaiming that decay and disease did not originate spontaneously, but through the influence of microbes, which though invisible are stronger than armies. How he arrived at such conclusions makes an interesting story.

Pasteur did not belong to an influential family, but was the son of an obscure tanner who made real sacrifices to give young Louis an education. In due time he became a chemist and by accident made an important discovery which was the starting point of his future successes. This led him on to a study of what causes decay and fermentation. Later, while a professor at Lille, came his first chance to be of definite service to industry. Manufacturers of beetroot alcohol were in difficulties on account of great losses from mysterious, unknown causes. Realizing that Pasteur was an unusually clever man they went to him for help. He saw in this appeal a chance to serve others and to probe still further into the processes of fermentation, so he consented to investigate the matter. The expert chemist found that invisible organisms were to blame and showed how to overcome the trouble. Later he searched diligently for the reason why milk soured and butter became rancid and was able to prove that invisible organisms brought about these changes.

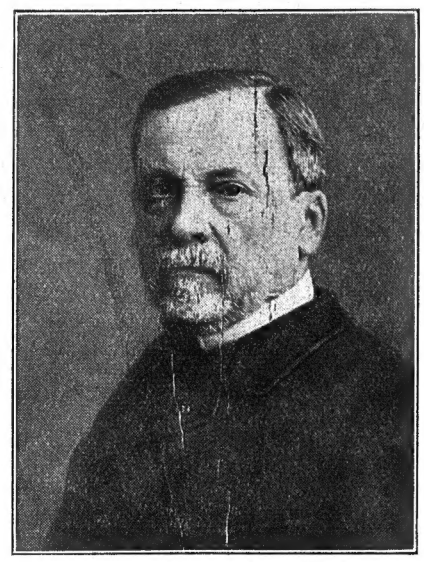
In those days nobody understood how wine became transformed into vinegar, so Pasteur, believing he had the key to the situation, proceeded to unlock the door. His suggestions to the manufacturers of vinegar increased their wealth and eliminated uncertainty from the process. From this he went on to a study of wines. In a certain part of France the red and white wines were frequently spoiled by acidity, but nobody knew the reason why. After investigating the matter thoroughly he demonstrated to the manufacturers that over-acidity, ropiness and other undesirable conditions were diseases produced by microbes. More than that, he invented a method now called pasteurization for avoiding these troubles. The process, in addition to preserving wines, is today used for freeing milk from harmful organisms. Such revelations were unheard of and were discredited by many people, but manufacturers who followed Pasteur's advice were thoroughly convinced and added greatly to their wealth.

Soon afterwards Pasteur's services were required by other branches of commerce. The famous French silk-worm industry was menaced by a disease for which there seemed no cure. Worms were dying by thousands and the growers were faced with ruin. Pasteur's former triumphs suggested to the French authorities that he might be able to check the epidemic. Protesting that he had never even touched a silk-worm he consented to do what he could in order to serve his beloved France and to go further with his studies of invisible foes. After devoting time and energy unstintingly to the problem, Pasteur proved that bacteria were to blame for the losses. Remember that people firmly believed all disease originated of itself internally. Pasteur not only exploded this theory, but showed the growers how to prevent the spread of infection and thereby saved vast sums for the silk-worm industry.

Another Battle Won

In Pasteur's unusually inventive mind these discoveries seemed to point the way to further revelations concerning human suffering. He was convinced in his own mind that microbes were the cause of much illness, but waited until he could prove his point before proclaiming such a revolutionary idea to a superstitious world. As it happened, further conquests in the realm of the invisible were close at hand. In 1877 the livestock industry was in a bad way. Sheep died by thousands from what is now called anthrax, and to make matters worse, horses and cattle succumbed as well as shepherds and butchers, if they happened to have a scratch or pin-prick. No wonder the people were terrified. Pasteur with his boundless energy departed for the stricken areas and commenced explorations with a microscope and other scientific apparatus. To his great joy he was able to demonstrate that anthrax was caused by a special microbe and did not originate spontaneously.

Pasteur rendered further service to farmers by locating the bacterium that caused chicken cholera. Fowls were suddenly seized by the disease and were found dead on their nests. Perfectly healthy birds on coming in contact with these victims contracted the disease only to die in agony soon afterwards. The prevalent idea among many owners was that their flocks were possessed of devils, but Pasteur suffered from no such delusions, although he did not know what organism was doing the damage. Finally he succeeded in locating the microbe and before long made a remarkable discovery which led to further triumphs. After inoculating healthy hens with a virus produced by growing chicken-cholera germs, he was surprised to find the birds recovering instead of dying. He had always hoped to find a way of protecting humanity from contagious diseases and now felt that he was on the road to success. This eventually led him to prepare vaccines for anthrax and other diseases of animals.



Louis Pasteur, son of a tanner, the first person to discover the real cause of decay and disease, and to show how these enemies can be defeated

Not long afterwards Pasteur was hot on the track of another thief that was robbing agriculture. In 1882 swine fever was so bad that sick animals were everywhere—the deaths amounted to at least 20,000 in one part of France, while in England, Germany and America the losses were extremely heavy. At this problem Pasteur worked from daylight to dark, believing that a microbe was the cause, and later produced a vaccine for protecting healthy animals. He was so successful that swine fever is a rare disease today.

Honors Began to Pour In

On every hand the famous Frenchman was honored for his discoveries by manufacturers, silk-worm growers and agriculturists, while men of science acknowledged him as a national benefactor. A man of smaller mind might have considered his victories over the unseen sufficient for one life-time, but not so Pasteur. He believed he was on the threshold of still greater discoveries. All his life, and by this time he was nearly 60, he had been greatly touched by the sufferings of the men, women and children about him. He, too, had known the pangs of bereavement through the loss of three much-loved daughters and longed to bring relief from the epidemics that were common among all classes of people. Convinced that in his discovery of microbes lay the secret of much infection he made valuable suggestions to surgeons. In those days there were no such things as disinfectants and the consequent mortality among surgical cases was so high that many doctors were afraid to operate. In maternity hospitals a few decades ago patients died by the hundred from a fever produced by germs, but until Pasteur discovered the cause of these frightful "visitations" nobody knew that invisible foes were to blame. Today mothers can thank the famous Frenchman for the freedom from such an unnecessary suffering.

Undoubtedly the crowning achievement of Pasteur's life was his work on hydrophobia—the disease resulting from the bites of a mad dog. Pasteur was full of compassion for the large number of people who died yearly from this disease in frightful agony, not only in France, but in many other countries. This was by no means a newly-developed scourge—in fact it had taken a heavy toll since the days when Greece was all-powerful. As with other maladies, people had weird notions about the cause of rabies and were given treatment that seems barbaric to us. In the words of Claudius, King of Denmark:

". . . . diseases desperate grown,
By desperate methods are relieved."

Even as recently as 50 years ago it was a common practice to sear or cauterize the dog bites with red-hot irons or strong acids. The livers of mad dogs and a mixture of crayfish eyes were standard doses for the afflicted.

Then came Pasteur, filled with a burning desire to free humanity from this agony and almost certain death. Some useful investigations had been carried on prior to 1880, but it remained for the brilliant mind of Pasteur ot overcome the invisible foe. He believed he could find the cause and continued searching until he located it. This entailed endless experiments and unceasing labor, but never for one moment did he consider himself when seeking the cause of suffering. After having great success with inoculating mad dogs there was brought to him a lad aged nine who had been badly bitten, in the hope that the great scientist might be able to do something for him. The Frenchman's biographer says: "Pasteur's emotion was great at the sight of the 14 wounds of the little boy who suffered so much he could hardly walk. What should he do for this child? Could he risk the preventative treatment which had been so constantly successful on his dogs?" After considering the matter from all angles he decided that the child would die if nothing was done and that there was a chance of recovery with inoculation. Accordingly, treatment was commenced. The following ten days were full of anxiety for the famous scientist, but in the end the triumph was complete and the child was saved from a terrible doom. Great was Pasteur's joy when at last he had realized his fondest hope. The news of this success spread so rapidly that people of all classes flocked to him for treatment until he was forced to organize a system for handling the sufferers. Even from America came four children of laborers, sent by means of a public subscription.

Pasteur Institute Fights Disease

Through the magnificent generosity of people from far and near the famous Pasteur Institute was erected in Paris in 1890 for the purpose of attacking some of the most menacing diseases. Although failing in body, Pasteur's mind was ever occupied with the cause of other contagious diseases, believing that they originated with germs. Finally, in 1895, at the age of 73, the great human benefactor passed away, leaving behind him a grateful but sorrowing world. Not only did all his discoveries mean endless toil, but in addition much controversy with those of the older school of scientists who refused to be convinced about invisible foes. However, his triumph was complete and he was honored by scientists, artists, doctors, actors and noblemen from the emperor downwards—in fact by people in all walks of life and from the four corners of the earth. Speaking of his achievements, Huxley the famous English physiologist, stated that "Pasteur's discoveries alone would suffice to cover the war indemnity of five milliards (billions) paid by France to Germany in 1870." To this should be added the enormous

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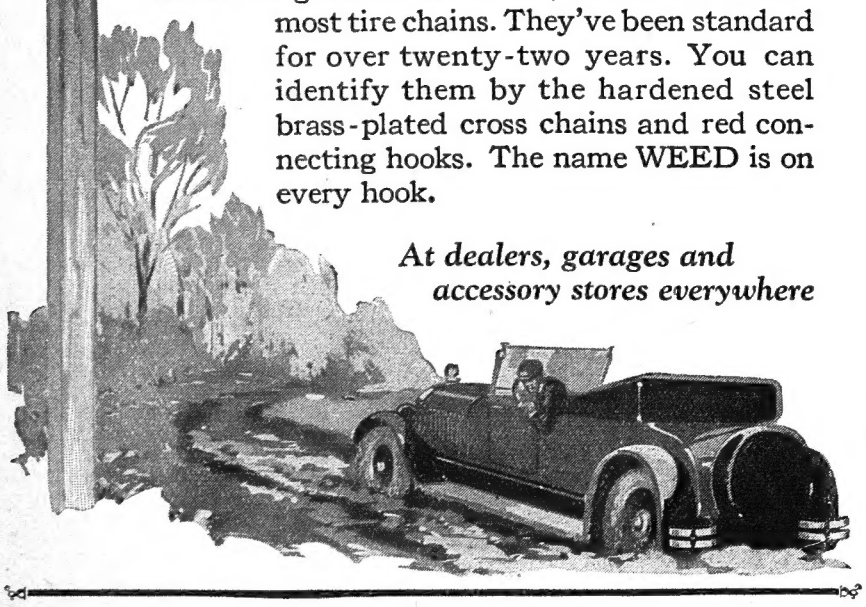

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BITS OF CLUB HISTORY

Some of the good work done by Women's organizations in Western Canada told by Guide readers

OUR Women's Section of the Grain Growers Association was organized at Findlater in 1923. As our work pertained to the welfare of women and children, our first act was to send a 30-dozen crate of eggs to Fort Qu'Appelle Sanatorium for "Every Woman's Fund."

We then took up the work of beautifying the cemetery. We held a successful sale of home cooking, proceeds of which went to building an arch over the cemetery gate. We set a day and called for voluntary helpers to help make other improvements. Men and women with hoes and rakes worked hard all day. Wagon and teams with drivers hauled gravel to make a walk, and men with plowing outfits plowed the ground for trees. It was surprising how the day's work improved the cemetery plot. When the municipality heard of our work, they gave us a donation of $30 to further improvements for the following year.

To encourage singing in Saskatchewan, we held a singing contest, five schools competing. A silver medal was awarded best singer.

We have a travelling library—free reading for everybody—and it is surely appreciated by the public. We are very grateful to the government for the free library.

We held a successful baby clinic, 32 pre-school-age children given a ten-minute examination by nurse and doctor from Department of Public Health. We are planning for another clinic this next October. We held a garden party, games and sports in the afternoon and evening. A program of music, songs, and readings was carried through after the sun went down. We also had noted speakers address the gathering. Lunch was served, proceeds of which went to pay expenses of two delegates who attended Farm Girls' Convention at Saskatoon University.

Visit From Poultry-culler

At the request of our club, a poultry culler from Saskatchewan University visited the farmers in our vicinity. We worked hard to get contract signers for Egg and Poultry Pool and are satisfied with the results.

We had a lovely birthday party in honor of one of our member's seventieth birthday, and presented her with a sheaf of flowers.

We always send a bit of cheer to the sick ones in the way of fruit and flowers.

Resolutions pertaining to public health, legislations, etc., are passed at our meeting and sent to annual convention to be discussed.

Our club was greatly interested in the Hudson Bay Railway and letters were sent to the Dominion parliament, urging the necessity of the completion of the road. Our representative answered promptly and satisfactorily.

Our meetings are well attended and members take interest in the discussion of important questions of the day. We discuss parliamentary rules five minutes at each meeting, and we answer roll call by giving helpful hints on some subject of interest to the farm women.

A letter of thanks and appreciation is always sent to any who have given us help to carry on. We find that the glory of life is to "scatter sunshine" whenever we can. Oh, yes! we have our troubles and our trials in carrying on, but we must remember that "trouble is just an exercise, just to make us stronger, wiser," and we must not lose time, as a body of women, in belittling ourselves to pay attention to discuss the petty things of life, so our watchword is "Carry on," and make Saskatchewan a province to be proud of.—Lydia.

Variety of Interest

The Homemakers' Club of Norway School District, which is adjacent to Preeceville, Saskatchewan, on the south, was organized in April, 1916. Mrs. Florence Feeley, a woman with a progressive spirit, kind heart, and helpful motives, suggested to her neighbors the desirability of organizing a club to promote friendly neighborliness and sociability and to furnish a means of community improvement.

The club began with a membership of 10 women. At first they went in the forenoon to the home of a member, rotating in turn, each one taking a dish or two of something good to eat, and all had dinner together with the husbands or other members of their respective families who drove the conveyance which took them to the club meeting. The afternoon was spent in social chat, each one having a bit of fancy work or some family sewing to busy their hands while they exchanged ideas about methods of work, patterns and recipes or the many problems of life in general. The meeting would have a short business session and adjourn in time for each member to get home for supper and evening chores.

The club meetings proved a delightful source of recreation and social enjoyment for both women and men all that first winter. Then with the coming of the New Year it was felt that more work of a far reaching nature should be attempted. The membership was increased to 25 and war-work was begun. Each member pledged to pay into the treasury 50 cents a month, which was collected at the regular monthly meetings. This money was used to buy yarn and other materials to work up for soldiers and for other sufferers from the ravages of war. In 16 months' time $86.25 was spent for yarn which was knitted into socks and scarfs by the members of the club, and each month four or five parcels, valued at $2.50 apiece, were sent to soldiers from the Buchanan and Preeceville municipalities, the club having 25 names of soldiers on its list. With each parcel was sent the appreciation and gratitude of the club and the statement that, if the soldier to whom it was addressed had made the supreme sacrifice, the parcel was to go to the nearest Canadian soldier.

The officials of both municipalities appreciated the work of these women and gave them small donations from municipal funds to assist with the work. The club also sent the Red Cross a donation of $50.25 together with a shipment of socks, face cloths and handkerchiefs. After the war closed, the club made a donation to the Canora hospital of $25, and sent a shipment of second-hand clothing to the Bureau of Labor, Regina, for needy families in drought districts.

Variety of Good Works

During recent years the club has given $5 00 to temperance work; $20 to the local G.G.A. at Preeceville, to help furnish the Women's Rest Room; has put an organ costing $60 in the local schoolhouse to be used for school and church purposes, gave another $25 to the Canora hospital, $10 to the Sunday school which meets in the schoolhouse, and $25 to the church to be applied on the minister's salary, has given gifts to officers for worthy service and to members who were leaving the community to the amount of $25, and has made contributions at various times of quilts and supplies to local families who were in need through sickness or the ravages of fire. This makes a total of $331.50 of actual cash collected and expended for benevolent purposes with an added hundred or so in clothing and materials.

The effort of the leaders of the club has always been to interest the mothers in improving conditions in the neighborhood, including the school, in morals, in intellectual growth, and in social and physical improvement. The membership has been increased to 35. A large club has been formed for a magazine devoted to the interests of women, and an effort is made to get the members to read and pass on the good things that they learn from their reading either by telling them, reading them, or giving a paper at the regular club meetings.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 7, 1925

Mr. King Offers Bribes

Realizing that he will lose considerable support in the eastern provinces, Premier King is employing desperate tactics in an effort to win Liberal seats on the prairies. During the past four years he employed every art to lure the Progressive members into the Liberal camp. Last fall he toured this country gently wooing the electors, but he made no impression. Last week, however, on Tuesday evening at Neepawa, Wednesday evening at Regina, and Thursday evening at Calgary, he adopted a species of bribery. He urged the electors to abandon the Progressive candidates and elect Liberal members to parliament, holding out a promise that if this were done he would be able to fulfil his pre-election pledges on tariff reduction, the Hudson Bay Railway and others. He has stated that the Liberal party, with 117 members in parliament, had but a majority of one, and consequently, could not fulfil its pre-election pledges. "It isn't that the government does not want to do the things you want," declared Mr. King, at Neepawa. "You don't make it possible for us to do them," he said, and he pointed out that the only way by which the government could carry out these pledges was by having a clear working majority of staunch and reliable Liberal members.

When we look over the historical facts prior to the election of 1921 and consider the record of the King government during the past four years, Mr. King's appeal falls pretty flat. If Mr. King were to make a frank, candid and honest statement to the electors on the prairies, it would be somethink like this:

> "Now, ladies and gentlemen," Mr. King would say, "it is quite true that the Liberal party before the election of 1921 in its platform promised all-round reductions of the tariff and an increase of the British Preference to 50 per cent. It also promised to complete the Hudson Bay Railway, and to carry out many other democratic reforms. It is equally true that when the Liberal party came into office, with myself as premier, we did not carry out our pre-election pledges, in fact we hardly made any attempt whatever to carry them out. The true explanation is that the Liberal party did not believe in that platform when it was drafted. It was a platform made to catch votes, mainly votes of the prairie electors. But even though we modelled our platform very closely after the Progressive platform the prairie people had little faith and they elected Progressive members.
>
> "During the last four years that Progressive group in parliament has nagged and worried the government beyond all endurance. They have actually insisted that the government should carry out its pre-election pledges and reduce the tariff substantially, and build the Hudson Bay Railway when our party had no intention of doing any such thing. The Progressives scared us pretty badly once or twice and we had to put the tariff down a little, and we had to spend a little money maintaining the Hudson Bay Railway in condition. Pretty soon, however, we found that enough of the Progressives would vote for the government to save its life in parliament, so we decided not to reduce the tariff any more.
>
> "Now you will understand that it is very annoying to a government to have its pre-election pledges thrown into its face in parliament. We don't want any more of these Progressive members down there at Ottawa. We don't want to be forced to vote against Progressive resolutions demanding the fulfilment of our own policies. Now if you people really want the tariff reduced you should throw the Progressive members overboard, and send us Liberals who will come into the Liberal caucus, and will fight inside the Liberal party for tariff reduction and the Hudson Bay Railway. Of course, they won't get anywhere because they will be outvoted in the caucus. But then we shall be a large and united Liberal family. And, ladies and gentlemen, the Liberal party is a great party even though it never fulfils its pledges." (Loud applause).

The above is just about what Mr. King ought to say if we are to judge by the record of his party during the past four years and by his own public utterances on the platform. In Mr. King's eyes the Progressive members have committed an unpardonable sin when they have insisted upon his government carrying out its pre-election pledges. He declares that he had a majority of only one in parliament. That is a politically dishonest statement. If Mr. King and his government had brought in legislation to fulfil the pre-election pledges of the Liberal party on tariff reduction and the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, and his own party had supported it, he would have had a majority of at least 120, or about two-thirds of the members of the House. But Mr. King admits on the public platform that only three members of the Liberal party, in caucus, demanded that the Hudson Bay Railway be completed. He does not tell us how many Liberal members favored the fulfilment of the pre-election tariff pledge, but we can well imagine that the number was very small. It is a sad commentary on the honesty of the Liberal party.

Suppose the prairie electors took Mr. Mackenzie King at his word and threw overboard all the Progressive candidates and elected in their place 37 Liberal members, and that the 117 Liberal members in the last parliament were re-elected, what chance would those 37 members from the prairie provinces have in caucus against 117? They would be swamped in the caucus vote, and if good Liberals under control of the party whips, they would be expected to abide by the vote of the caucus and do as they were told. This is exactly what happened in the Liberal party in the days of the Laurier administration, and it is what might be expected to happen under the King administration in similar circumstances.

The western people rose in revolt against both the Liberal and Conservative parties because they were sick and tired of having the legitimate demands of the prairie provinces ignored and flouted by the two old parties at Ottawa. Out of that revolt developed the Progressive group in parliament, and although the Progressive group has had its weaknesses it did accomplish something to secure a square deal for this country in the matter of freight rates, tariff reduction, and at least the maintenance of the Hudson Bay Railway. If Mr. King and the Liberal party want to be honest with the public and give the western provinces a square deal in Confederation, they will have the support of the Progressive members in all legislation for that purpose. Yes, it can be said that so long as the Liberal party endeavors to carry out truly liberal policies it can depend upon the support of the Progressives. The Liberal trouble is that the Progressives won't stand by Mr. King and his government in violating its pre-election pledges, and in enacting reactionary legislation. In other words, the Progressives have been, and are still willing, to support the King government when it is right. What Mr. King wants is members from the prairie provinces who will support his government when it is wrong. If the prairie electors abandon the Progressives they are heading straight for bitter disappointment. The history of the Liberal party makes this abundantly clear, and it is strange that so astute a man as the Premier of Saskatchewan should not be able to see it.

"Ramparts of Gold"

We want particularly to call the attention of the readers of The Guide to the very positive statement of Mr. Meighen as to what he would do to the duties on agricultural implements if by some unfortunate turn of events he should be returned to power in this election. He would raise the duties; he would put them back to what they were when he, to paraphrase a remark of ex-president W. H. Taft, retired from the premiership with the full consent of the Canadian people. That means that he would make the following increases: Mowers, reapers and binders, from 6 to 12½ per cent.; cultivators, harrows, horse-rakes, seed drills and manure spreaders, from 7½ to 15 per cent.; plows and threshing machines, from 10 to 17½ per cent.; wagons, from 10 to 20 per cent.; shovels and spades, from 20 to 32½ per cent.; hay loaders, grain crushers, potato diggers and other implements, from 10 to 20 per cent. Put in another way Mr. Meighen, if returned to power, will double the duties on farm implements.

Mr. Meighen knows the implement manufacturers do not stand in need of this tender solicitude for their welfare. He knew it as far back as 1911. He told the House of Commons all about it on January 18, 1911. He told the government of that day that the duties on agricultural implements was "protection run rampant," and they were continued because the government had "become the slaves of those who helped them into power," and who maintained them there "behind ramparts of gold." He showed conclusively that the Canadian manufacturers of farm implements could manufacture as cheaply as the manufacturers in the United States, Great Britain, France or Germany. He contended that under the protection of the tariff there was a distinct trend toward concentration and monopoly in the farm implement business. The following passage gives significance to his present demand for higher duties on farm implements:

> What are the manufacturers of agricultural implements enabled to do? They are able under this tariff to exact a higher price than they could exact if the tariff were lower.

He then went on to show that because of the profits they could make in the protected market of Canada, the manufacturers were enabled to leap the tariff walls of other countries and "to sell at a profit in the four corners of the world." He concluded by moving the following resolution:

> In the opinion of this House a substantial reduction in the import duties on agricultural implements is now due the agriculturists of Canada, and is in just accord with the true ends of a protective tariff.

No vote was taken on the resolution, a Conservative supporter of it carefully timing his speech to shut out a vote, but the reductions urged so eloquently and so ably by Mr. Meighen have since been made, and now Mr. Meighen swallows himself by demanding that they be put back. On his own showing the manufacturers do not need the protection; the higher duties he proposes would lead to higher prices, and this bonus of greater profits would enable the Canadian manufacturer to "sell at a profit in the four corners of the world." And the Canadian farmer would pay.

That is Mr. Meighen's way of promoting the development of agriculture; it is the helping hand he holds out to the farmers of

the West. It is perhaps something more. It is his bid for a vote to oust the Liberals and get his own party comfortably installed behind those alluring "ramparts of gold."

Protection for Farmers

In a speech at Amherst, on September 20, Mr. Meighen promised that if he is successful in the election, within three months of taking office he will raise the duties on farm produce to a level with the duties on similar goods in the tariff of the United States. He repeated the promise in his speech at Winnipeg.

Mr. Meighen is severe in his strictures upon Premier King for making promises that are mere political bribes; he is, however, pretty good at that kind of thing himself. Mr. Meighen might raise the tariff on staple farm produce to three, four or a hundred times that of the United States without helping the farmer one little bit. We have in Canada one of the largest agricultural areas in the world; we are one of the world's greatest producers of foodstuffs, and what we produce flows out into the markets of the world. Mr. Meighen would raise the tariff on wheat, and we are producing enough wheat to feed 50,000,000 of people. He would put a higher duty on potatoes, and we ship out of the country yearly from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of potatoes. He would increase the duty on butter, and we export in the neighborhood of 15,000,000 pounds of butter. He would help the cheese business by a higher duty on imported cheese, and we produce over 115,000,000 pounds of cheese for foreign markets. He thinks the Canadian hen needs protection, but Canadian hens, despite the fact that the most of them loaf on the job in winter, produce from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 dozens of eggs for export. And so on through the list of farm products.

FARMERS! TAKE NOTE OF THIS

On June 2 last, Mr. Meighen moved in the House of Commons a resolution embodying the policies of the Conservative party. In the ensuing debate, after he had stated that the country needed a higher tariff and that the Conservative policy was higher tariff, he said that if returned to power, he would most certainly raise the duty on agricultural implements. The following extract from Hansard makes quite plain what Mr. Meighen would do:

Mr. Raymond (Brantford): The hon. member (Mr. Meighen) has referred to the industry of Brantford. If he were successful in the coming general election would he raise the duty on agricultural implements to the figure it was at when he left office?

Mr. Meighen: Undoubtedly I would, and I say so unhesitatingly.

(Hansard, Page 3958).

Higher duties mean higher prices. A vote for a Conservative candidate in this election is a vote for higher-priced farm implements.

The farmers of Canada produce for export and they cannot be protected on their produce. All a protective tariff does for the farmer is to make it more difficult for him to get a decent living off his farm. Mr. Meighen knows all this; that is why he proposes to compensate the farmer for the tariff burden he has to carry by special transportation rates. All that means is that the farmer would pay in taxation for the relief he got in railway rates. Economically the Canadian farmer is a citizen of the world, and consequently no local tariff gives him any advantage. The lower the tariff the more the western farmer stands to gain.

Editorial Notes

Mr. Meighen is sticking well to his guns here on the prairies. He is preaching the same high tariff policy as he preached in the East. Mr. King is apologizing for not carrying out his low tariff policy which the West needs. Both are true to the traditions of their parties. The Conservatives are true to false principles and the Liberals false to true principles.

The Liberals are beginning to ask Mr. Meighen some pertinent questions about his railway policy. From what he has said up to now it would be fair to infer that he contemplates pulling the Canadian National Railway as far into the mire of politics as he can. That would be one way of creating a situation which would be highly pleasing to those who would like to see the National system in private hands.

It appears we have a Soviet candidate in this election. H. M. Bartholomew, nominated by the Canadian Labor party in North Winnipeg, stands for the repeal of the British North America Act and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government. It cannot be said he hasn't an ambitious not to say exciting platform.

Mr. Meighen says he will win 30 seats in Quebec and the Liberals will lose heavily in the maritime provinces. Mr. Meighen said something just like that in 1921, but hope always springs eternal in the politician's breast.

Mr. King says that Mr. Meighen "has regard neither for truth, nor right, nor honor." Mr. Meighen retorts that Mr. King is a fabricator of misrepresentation. Both of them are furnishing the electors with good reasons for voting against them.

The Hawkers

Protection *for the* Farmer

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen in the House of Commons, June 23, 1925, said:

"The schedule which is the most unjust of the whole of the tariff schedules of Canada is that relating to farm products. The first tariff schedule that should be raised in this country is the farm products schedule. . . .The farmer in this country today is competing with his fellow farmer in other countries under conditions of absolute unfairness. The goods that he produces are brought into this country under a relatively low tariff or none at all, while he is forbidden access to other countries save over a tariff that he simply cannot escape."

Vote Conservative in Your Own Interests

The marketing of its products is the primary problem facing the agricultural industry of Canada. During the last few years that problem has been allowed to become acute, so that today the Canadian farmer is having serious difficulty in finding satisfactory markets for his products. He has no assurance of reasonable return from his enterprise and industry. Since the war distressing economic conditions have been attributed broadly to world-wide causes over which no individual country had control. That excuse alone cannot be advanced for the situation confronting Canadian agriculture.

The problem of markets is acute in Canada today for the reason that this country has not done what other countries have done. The products of Canadian agriculture are without profitable markets because while other countries have taken measures for their own protection this country has not done so. While the markets of countries competing with Canada in agricultural production have been closed against the Canadian farmer the market of Canada has been opened still wider to those same competitors. Shut out of foreign markets, the Canadian farmer has not even advantage in his home market.

That is why Right Hon. Arthur Meighen declares that—***"the farmer in this country today is competing with his fellow farmer in other countries under conditions of absolute unfairness."*** That is why he says that the first tariffs that should be increased are the tariffs on farm products.

Unfair Competition

A Few Examples:

What is the position of the Canadian farmer in consequence? On what terms is he competing with the farmer of the United States? They are terms that not only forbid the sale of his products in the United States but compel him at the same time to witness United States products replacing his own in the home market of Canada.

The United States market is reserved exclusively to the United States wheat grower by a prohibitive duty against foreign wheat. Not a bushel of wheat from Canada or any other country can enter the United States except over a tariff duty of 42 cents a bushel. Wheat from the United States or anywhere else can come into Canada at a duty of 12 cents a bushel.

The Canadian farmer cannot sell his corn in the United States without paying a duty of 15 cents a bushel. United States corn enters this country to compete with the Canadian grain absolutely free of duty.

Canadian wheat flour is shut out of the United States by a duty of $2.04 a barrel. American flour is allowed to compete with the Canadian product in this country at a duty of 50 cents a barrel.

The Canadian farmer cannot sell his hay in the United States except by paying a duty of $4.00 a ton. The United States farmer can send hay into Canada at $2.00 a ton.

The United States taxes Canadian potatoes 50 cents a hundred pounds. Potatoes from the United States are replacing the home-grown product on the Canadian market because they are let in at 35 cents a hundred pounds.

The butter industry in Canada is constantly treated to much word-of-mouth concern. But although a tariff duty of eight cents a pound is maintained against Canadian butter by the United States, United States butter can and does come into Canada to compete with the product of the Canadian farmer and dairyman at just half that duty.

American cheese is let in at a duty of three cents a pound, but Canadian cheese must pay five cents a pound to get into the United States.

The American farmer is protected by a duty of eight cents a dozen on eggs. Competition with the Canadian farmer is invited by a tariff of three cents.

The Fordney tariff greatly increased protection on cattle in the interests of the farmer and American stockman.

Mackenzie King Ignored the Farmer

The worst blow that has fallen on Canadian agriculture in recent years was administered by the adoption of the Fordney tariff in the United States. It practically shut Canadian farm and dairy products out of the United States market. The Fordney tariff was aimed especially at Canada, the most important competitor of the United States in agricultural production. Canada has no legitimate grievance on that account. The United States has every right to protect herself. Canada's grievance is against herself. ***This country took the blow lying down. It did not have to stand under the disability imposed by the raising of the United States tariff. The Mackenzie King Government decreed that we should do so.***

The adoption of the Fordney tariff made it imperative for Canada to act. With the United States market closed to the products of Canada no other course was open to this country but to fortify and enlarge her own market in behalf of her own producers. Canada could ignore the action of the United States only at cost to herself. Under the Mackenzie King government it was ignored. Immediately upon the adoption of the Fordney tariff in 1922, Canada began to feel the effect, and the government did nothing to meet the situation. Instead it has continued to harp about the cost of living, and the only efforts it has made to relieve the cost of living have been at the expense of the farmer—and from the sacrifices made no results have been achieved.

The Farmer Needs PROTECTION---Meighen Offers It!

What consideration has the Canadian farmer had from the present government in these circumstances? The record of the last four years will be searched in vain for any evidence of concern on the part of the administration. The cause of the Canadian farmer has been pleaded often enough in parliament to have disturbed the indifference of the government, but its attitude appears to be calculated.

Part of the enormous loss sustained by the farmers of Canada as a result of our tariff policy is seen in our imports and exports of agricultural products.

Canada imported from the United States in 1924 (official figures from the annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce) agricultural and vegetable products to the value of $81,368,503, and we sold to the United States only $51,337,733. Moreover, on the $81,368,503 of agricultural products brought in from the United States, almost all of which, with the exception of some $16,000,000 worth of rubber and oils, came to compete with Canadian products on our home market, we collected in customs duty only $8,390,384.17, so that our tariff averaged about 10 per cent. The United States tariff against our agricultural products averages close to 50 per cent.

Back in 1921, before the Fordney tariff went into effect, we sold the United States in agricultural and vegetable products, not $51,337,733, but $146,539,883. That is what the United States farmers have done for themselves by raising their tariff. What is the lesson for Canada?

This country, whose principal industry is agriculture, is importing agricultural and vegetable products FOR CONSUMPTION at the rate of close on $200,000,000 a year—last year the amount was $186,468,685. Why are not our own farmers supplying this market? Why is all that money going to foreign producers? Our inadequate tariff is the reason. We are buying nearly half as much as we export, our export sales last year amounting to $430,932,150.

These figures are conclusive proof of the wisdom of Mr. Meighen's policy for the agricultural industry of Canada.

The Mackenzie King government has failed the farmer. The group in parliament that should specially respect his interests—the Progressives—have failed him. The only relief offered to the farm industry of Canada today is that contained in the policy and platform of the Conservative party—the policy and platform of the determined protection and development of the home market for the Canadian producer.

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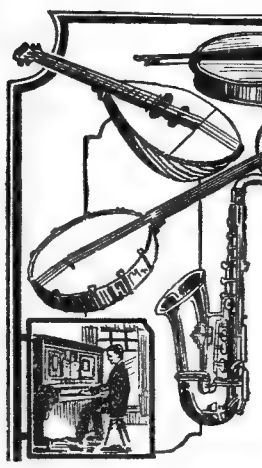

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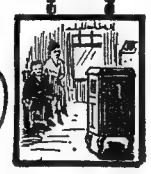

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THE POSSIBILITIES OF GELATIN

Value as a food—Large variety of sweet and savory dishes made with gelatin

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

NOT so long ago gelatin was used chiefly during the summer months and possibly for a church supper in the fall, but now it appears on the table in all seasons of the year. Nothing delights the heart of a child more than a quivering jelly, while with father and mother gelatin dishes are equally popular.

Before the war sheet gelatin was used by most people, but after the outbreak of hostilities it was needed for the manufacture of munitions and consequently was almost unobtainable in most stores. Shredded gelatin was also on the market some years ago. Then came the era of granulated gelatin, the same in composition as the sheets, but in a more convenient form. This type is so easy to measure and prepare that the consumption has increased enormously. Another line in which there has been great expansion of recent years is the prepared jelly powder.

Where it Comes From

Some day your young son is sure to ask where jelly comes from, so why not give him a lesson at the kitchen range? Put a soup bone or some chicken bones in the stock pot, cover them with water and simmer for several hours. Allow the liquid to become thoroughly chilled and show him the jellied stock. Commercial gelatin of the best quality is secured from the bones and connective tissues of animals, and is prepared only under the most sanitary conditions. When you buy gelatin select a reliable brand and try it out. The only sort worth using is odorless and tasteless and has only a faintly yellow tinge. A dark color and strong smell indicate poor quality.

But information as to the source of food is not sufficient for most modern people—they want to know what use it is to the body. Gelatin, although it comes from the animal kingdom is not a complete protein and therefore is not capable of building or repairing tissues by itself. However, it is very useful for eking out or sparing the supply of protein taken into the body. The ease with which it is digested makes it an excellent food for invalids, convalescents and also for healthy adults.

Few things on the pantry shelf are as versatile as gelatin. It is associated in the minds of many people with an occasional clear lemon or raspberry jelly served on high days and holidays, but to stop there is a thousand pities. Gelatin is an important ingredient in a large variety of desserts, let alone sweet or savory salads, aspics, candies and icings. Left-over fruit juices either fresh or canned make delicious desserts if solidified with gelatin. The addition of lemon to a dish of this kind is always an improvement. Sugar is often necessary because fruit mixtures seem to taste less sweet when cold. If you tried to make wild fruits jell and secured only a syrup, it can be transformed into delicious desserts by adding gelatin. Of course such syrups are rather sweet so will need diluting with water and flavoring with lemon. Left-over fresh, canned or dried fruits can always be added to a clear jelly with great success. Fruit juices should be put in after the hot liquid cools in order to retain the flavor and color.

How to Get Variety

If a plain jelly is beaten with a dover till frothy, just as it commences to stiffen, you get a delicious whip. Some people divide the mixture in half, placing one part in a mould to set, whipping the other till foamy and pouring it into the mould on top of the plain jelly. The result is a most attractive dessert.

A gelatin mixture combined with stiffly-beaten egg whites is called a snow or sponge. When the gelatin begins to set it is added gradually to the whites and beating with a dover is continued till the snow holds its shape. Bavarian creams are made by folding whipped cream into a gelatin mixture as it commences to thicken. French creams are solidified custards. Many of the most velvety ice creams owe their texture to the addition of gelatin. For icings and candies it is also used with with great success.

But sweets are not the only things for which gelatin is so well adapted. Aspics are transparent savory jellies made either by boiling down meat or chicken stock or, what is quicker, by adding gelatin to the stock. Tongue moulded in a well-seasoned aspic is a real treat while jellied chicken, fish, meat or eggs are equally appetizing. This is a good method of spinning out left-overs.

To get the best results with gelatin it first must be softened in cold liquid for at least 10 minutes. Next it is dissolved in hot liquid consisting of syrup or seasoned stock. When ready for moulding, the mixture needs cooling as rapidly as possible, but of course it should not be put into a refrigerator till cold, since hot dishes lower the temperature of the ice box, waste the ice and make the interior steamy. Cooling is hastened by using enamel, aluminum or tin moulds which are excellent conductors of heat and permit rapid chilling. Tin however is not suitable for acid mixtures.

Effect of Season

Season has a direct influence upon the quantity of gelatin required. In the dog days more is needed to secure a firm mould than in cool or cold weather. When a fruit or vegetable salad is being made the quantity of gelatin is increased slightly so that the pieces of food will be held up. They will remain in suspension without any trouble if added when the mixture is commencing to set. Acid fruits or vegetables require additional gelatin. If you have sheet gelatin on hand and the recipe calls for the granulated variety remember that a quarter of an ounce of sheet is equal to one tablespoon of granulated. In general, half a tablespoon will mould one cup of clear liquid unless the weather is hot or the mixture is acid or you are in a hurry and want it to set rapidly.

Have you ever put fresh pineapple into a jelly mixture only to find that it stubbornly refused to become solid? Lots of people have been disappointed in this way on account of a certain substance in the pineapple called an enzyme. It's perfectly harmless but prevents the gelatin from setting. This can be prevented by heating the raw pineapple or by using the canned variety. In either case the heat destroys the enzyme.

As a rule gelatin mixtures should be covered until ready to use, in order to exclude the microbes that are constantly floating about in the air. Some of these invisible sprites like feeding upon gelatin just as much as you and I do. If exposed to the atmosphere for a day or two their presence makes itself evident by white spots or clusters upon the surface of the mold. Some types cause the mixture to become watery which is a sign that it has been kept too long. If covered with double cheesecloth or a lid during setting, a gelatin mixture will not be spoiled by intruders. Foods for invalids containing gelatin should be freshly made and should not be kept over from day to day.

MANAGING THE NOON LUNCH

What a teacher did in a rural school—Benefit derived by scholars

FOR pupils in rural districts a hot dish to accompany the cold lunch of sandwiches and cake carried in the average school dinner pail, is very essential. Many of the children have a long walk before them in the morning and do not take the time to eat sufficient breakfast. I found that before approaching the school board on the question of equipment, it is a good plan to get the backing of the parents as their co-operation is necessary to make the work run smoothly. When the mothers of the community give the teacher their support, she can serve one hot appetizing dish and thus save them worry and work in preparing children's lunches at home.

Before buying the equipment it is wise to have a definite plan or idea of what will be needed and where it is to be put in the school, as no article deserves a place which is not used daily. I found the following equipment sufficient for about 20 pupils:

1 granite saucepan, 3-quart size.
1 two-gallon coal-oil can.
1 granite kettle, 5-quart size.
1 dishpan.
1 ladle.
2 tablespoons.
2 paring knives.
1 three-burner coal-oil stove.
1 draining pan (this may also be used as a frying pan.)
1 or 2 water pails.
1 measuring cup.

The children supplied their own individual dishes, most of them bringing a plate, a spoon, a cup, or a glass, which were of various sizes and patterns, but they served the purpose. We also had a set of salt and pepper shakers which one boy brought from home, but these could have been improvised by punching holes in the tops of some empty cold cream jars. In addition we had cans for flour, salt, pepper, sugar, mustard, etc. Several women gave us cotton sacks that were hemmed for dish towels and cloths. Fortunately the equipment was shipped in two wooden boxes into which the older boys put shelves. These were used as work-tables and cupboards and were placed in the entry. The dishpan was kept on the lower one, and the draining pan on the upper one, while the kettles and supplies stood in the lower cupboard so that it was not necessary for the workers to disturb one another. I kept the oil stove in the boys' cloak-room as there was no place for it in the classroom.

Fond of Junket

In many places it is customary for the school board to buy canned tomatoes, corn, rice, cocoa, etc., but in this instance there was only about a dollar's worth of supplies bought during five months. Fortunately among these was a box of junket tablets and the children were so fond of it, that we were seldom without rennet for the remainder of the summer. When the lunches were started in May the outlook was rather disheartening as both gardens and crops had been a failure the previous year. However, there were eggs and milk and as the school and home gardens advanced we had greater variety. When we had eggs each child brought one with his or her name written on it. If milk or vegetables were needed one family supplied enough for the meal. Every family took its turn at filling the flour can, the sugar pail, the vinegar bottle, the salt and pepper cans and in sending a half-pound of butter.

At first we had soft boiled or fried eggs and sometimes greens which go very nicely together. As the gardens advanced we had creamed vegetables of various kinds and also occasional salads. When surprises in the form of meat or chicken were sent to the school we had an Irish stew.

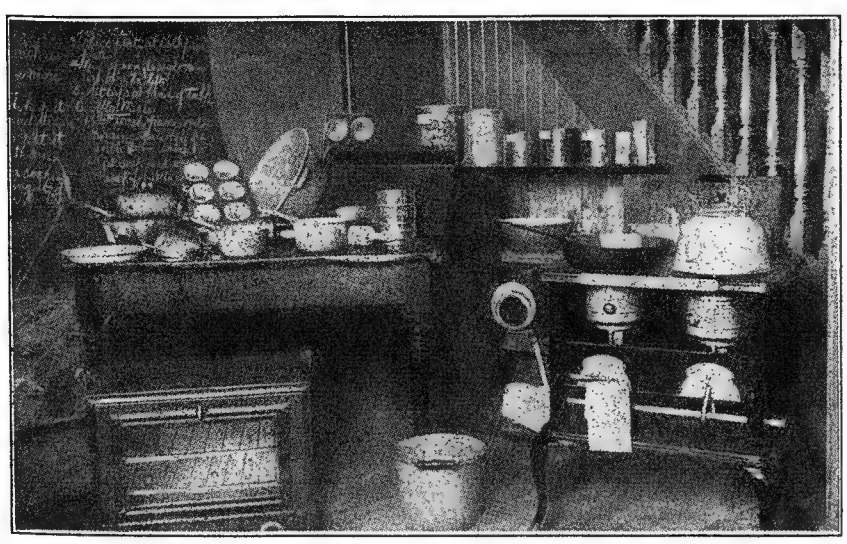
It takes considerable forethought to make everything fit in with the ordinary school routine, but if the pupils are anxious to help, the work is much easier. In this school the boys carried the water in the morning, and at first recess the girls and I got the vegetables ready. If we were having a white sauce I measured the butter and flour. If we were having junket I made it at recess also, but seldom did all three things on the one day. I put the water for the vegetables on the stove at recess and saw that they were boiling by 11.20. At 10 or 15 minutes before noon I put the finishing touches on the dinner.

How Food was Served

When 12 o'clock came grades one and two "set the table" as we called it. This consisted of bringing the plates, spoons, lunchpails and boxes from the cupboard and cloak rooms and putting them on the teacher's desk. When this was done the other pupils put away their work and I brought in the kettle containing the hot dish. A dishpanful of water was put on the oil stove when the kettle was removed. Sometimes I had the pupils come to the desk for their own dishes and lunches and on going back they stood beside their desks until the blessing was asked. On other days I put the food on their plates and let them carry it to their desks, but if there was danger of their spilling the food I carried the kettle around and gave them each a ladleful. As a rule it was better for me to serve the food as I could divide it more evenly, and if we had Irish stew, I saw that each one got a piece of meat. When we had junket I put it in a saucepan on one of the back desks and let the children help themselves.

As soon as dinner was finished I set the dishpan on top of the little cupboard and turned out the oil stove. The children put their lunch boxes back in the cloak rooms and laid their dishes in the dishpan as they went out to play. The dishwashers for the day did their work while the other pupils played. Behind the cupboards we nailed a piece of blackboard to the

Continued on Page 25



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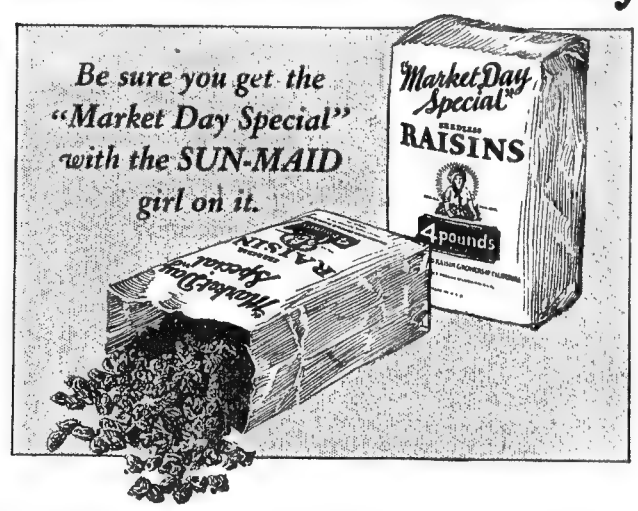
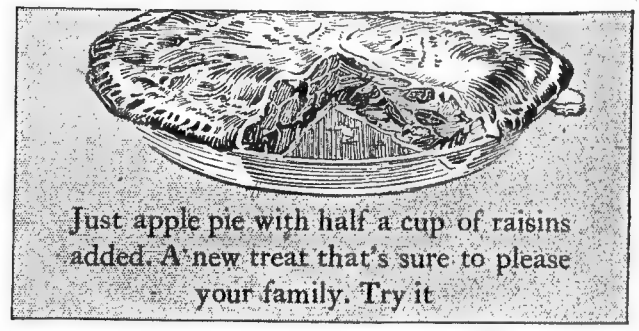


~and this pie will make a grouchy man grin, says MARY DEAN



I KNOW what it means to stand over a hot stove cooking for a lot of hungry men, because I've done it.

It means work, and some close figuring, too, if you have to keep the grocery bills down.

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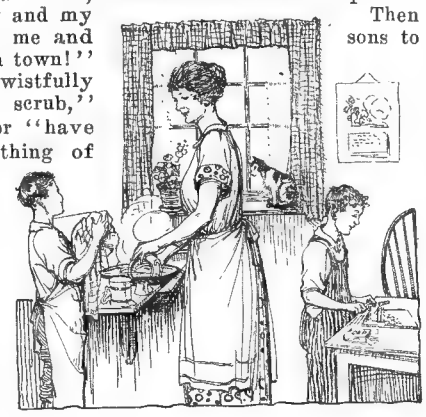
Read the Classified Section, page 40, for bargains

How I Conquered My Work

Instead of being snowed under by chores, Mrs. Whitmore finds a way to secure more leisure

"Men's work is from sun to sun,
But woman's work is never done."

LATE one evening when I was finishing some ironing, I thought of the above rhyme, and truly believed it to be so, for certainly my work was never, never done. It kept piling up and swamping me until I was tired out all the time and had no ambition left to do for the children, all the things I had wanted to teach them, or to enjoy any social life whatever. Now it was usually, "Run along and play, and don't bother mother she is busy," to the children, and if the car was going away and my husband would hail me and say, "Come on down town!" to which I would wistfully reply, "have to scrub," "have to bake," or "have to iron," or something of the same order.



Then I read an article in a magazine which said: "Apply a little system to your housework, conquer it, don't let it conquer you." This article was written by a mere man, but it was readable and quite sensible too. So I sat down for a good two hours and tried to make a working plan to run my house on, and at the same time to allow myself some leisure. The outline I drew up is still in working order and lots of times women say to me, "How in the world do you find so much time to read and write and go out when you live on a farm." Well, I can tell them easily.

Hoarding is a Bad Habit

The first part of my plan was elimination. Nearly every woman has the habit, a bad one too, of hoarding all sorts of useless articles. Each cubby hole and closet is stored full of articles which might be needed some day, and yet these things clutter up the place if left for long. I tore everything out I did not need, and sent to a rummage sale articles that might be of use to someone else. Ruthlessly I weeded out all undesirable junk, burning the worst of it. The magazines went to the club rooms and hospitals. That was one step in the right direction. The next move was to take down all bric-a-brac, and store it away where it would never have to be dusted. The house really looked better without it.

Then I planned my work as follows: Monday, instead of being official wash day as of yore, was to be used as a sort of cleaning-up day, for the house is usually untidy after Sunday. On this day the clothes were gathered and sorted ready for the wash, some extra baking was done and the dinner planned for wash day—a casserole dinner that would not take much attention. I usually made some pies and cakes so as to have something baked for wash-day.

On Tuesday morning my husband put the boiler on in the basement, and by the time the breakfast was over and the children off to school, the water would be hot. The soap, which was cut up the day before by my oldest boy who dearly loves to whittle anything, was put into the washer with the first batch of clothes, the engine started, and I would away upstairs to do the bedrooms while the first load was being washed.

As I can dry my clothes in the basement if necessary, there is never any reason for the washing being put off. When the clothes are dry I fold as many garments as possible without ironing, and put them away, for although at one time I was one of the foolish ones who ironed even the holders, I have seen the error of my ways and am likely to err in the opposite direction, for I found that I lived just as long and was not half so tired.

The rest of the clothes I dampened for the next day's ironing, which is never heavy when so many clothes are folded and put away. Even the sheets in summer are dried smoothly, and put back on the beds as fresh as one can wish.

Thursday was my day off, so to speak. I always planned an outing in the afternoon and found that by insisting on and taking such outings, I accomplished more work than ever before and seemed to bring a rested spirit and fresh view-point back to the house.

Then I began to train my sons to help more than they had been doing, for I had no daughter and the boys might as well learn to be useful. In fact a friend of mine who hires help all summer always trains a youth of 17 or 18 to do the housework, as she finds he is better than a girl and does not tire so easily and seems more contented. In order to do away with much talking and scolding, I made lists on my typewriter of the jobs each boy was required to do for the next day. As fast as a task was done it was crossed off, and when all were finished they were not asked to do anything else. This plan worked splendidly, and left me with far more time to walk with them and teach them. They began to realize that they earned my companionship by helping and were quite keen to do their part.

Friday was our general cleaning day, but with lots of help it was soon done. On Saturday the boys scrubbed the verandas and swept the walks while I baked in the morning. In the afternoon we had a sort of half holiday in summer taking a picnic lunch on the veranda.

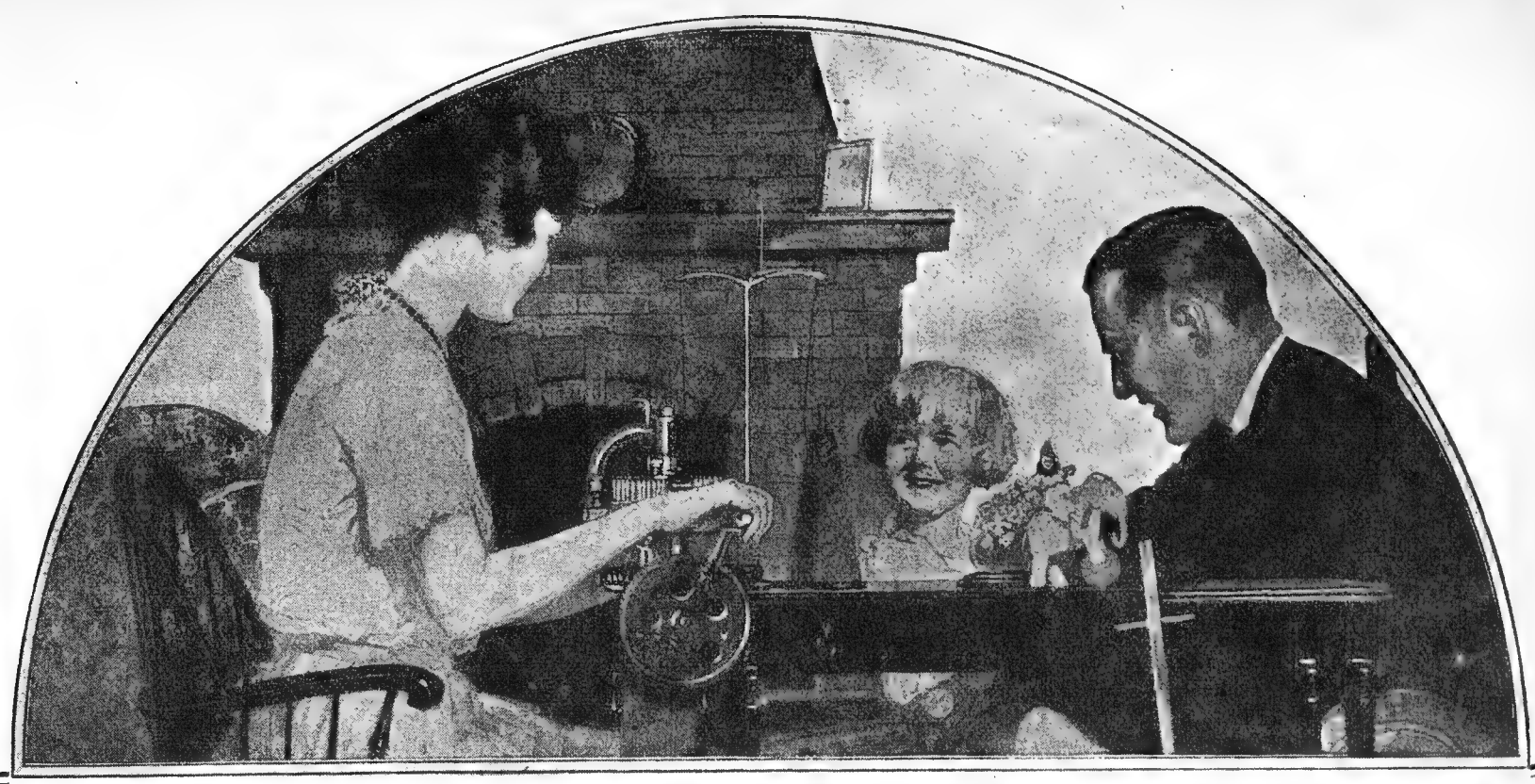
The Sunday dinner was planned so that I need not be in the kitchen all day. In fact many a Sunday we took our tin box of picnic grub and went to the lake or elsewhere, and I found it was such a change and rest from having to prepare a heavy Sunday dinner.

Even quite late in the fall it was our custom to take beefsteak or bacon and cold potatoes, a loaf of bread or weiners, and have an outdoor feed. It would taste so good and was such fun to cook over a grate that we always kept in the car for that purpose. No fussing about these picnics but such good times we had.

More Time to Read

By my new plan I find that I have a lot of time to myself. I read more, get some hours to write, and am with my boys a great deal more. Now if they ask me to read to them or tell stories, instead of saying as of old, "Run outside, mother is busy," I reply, "well, if you want me to do that just pitch in and help me get this work out of the way, and I will be able to come in a few minutes." They are glad enough to help and many hands make light work. There is no reason on earth why a mother should be a slave to her family even if that family happens to be all boys.

Plan your days ahead as well as your meals, your marketing, and your cleaning. Put it down on paper and while you need not follow it slavishly you will find that you can adhere fairly close to a plan and accomplish far more by having a definite aim. If possible take a little time each day for rest. If only for 15 minutes lie down and your work will not suffer as you may suppose, but will be done so much faster when you are fresh.



Make Money at Home

HOW would you like to have a regular pay cheque reach you every week—an income of your very own? It would help out a good deal, wouldn't it? With extra money—spare time money—you could provide for many things that might ordinarily seem like luxuries. Well, there is a proven, established, dignified way of turning your spare time into dollars, and if you are interested in making money at home—Read this message:

Here Briefly, Is The Plan

You knit socks for me at home in your spare time with the Auto-Knitter—a wonderful machine that will knit a pair of beautiful socks in half an hour. I pay you cash for the knitting, and in addition, I keep you supplied with the necessary yarn. There is no limit to the work you may send.

There Is No Canvassing

The reason why so many men and women take up this interesting work is because there is no canvassing or selling —you deal only with me. You know before you start that your complete output is contracted for. You know that you will be paid for every hour that you devote to the work. While I contract in this way it does not mean that you have to knit any special quantity, I leave that entirely to you. However, as the size of your pay cheque depends upon the amount of work sent in, I know that you will not let many spare hours go to waste.

Experience Unnecessary

It is not necessary that you know one thing about knitting in order to start. I doubt if one of my workers ever saw a knitting machine until their own arrived. A set of simply written instructions teaches you the work. If you can read and count, you can Auto-Knit.

Listen To These Happy Workers

"One day I saw an advertisement of the Auto-Knitter and I wrote for further information. Within one week I had a machine. In one month I made $97.00 and the next month $100.00, and I may honestly say that I have made $100.00 every month since I got my machine." Mrs. H. Clair, Saskatchewan. When Mrs. Clair wrote me for "further information", she had no idea that this Home-Earning Plan was going to prove such a money maker. And while $100.00 a month is more than the average worker makes, it shows what an industrious worker can do. I rather think that Mrs. Wesley Hearn, of Saskatchewan, represents the average worker. In a recent letter she says: "I am the mother of five children and do not get much time to knit, but I have made as much as $45.00 a month besides doing my own housework." While most of my workers are women, hundreds of men find it profitable to turn their spare time into needed dollars. Listen to Mr. Arlington Fraser, of Ontario. "I was a little afraid of starting as I had never seen a knitting machine, but with the help of the instructions it was easy. At first I could only make one pair of socks an hour, but now I can make three pairs. I have only had the machine five months and I have made $325.00 in my spare time." And part of a very interesting letter from Mrs. J. Shaw, also of Ontario, reads as follows: "We have had our machine three years. Last fall, from October until two days before Christmas, it brought me in $400.00." When you read these simply written records of what others are doing, is there any reason why you cannot do the same?

A Personal Message

DOESN'T this plan of earning money at home sound like something you would like to do? Then let me send you full information about it. Either write me personally or use the coupon below. By return mail you will receive a beautiful booklet explaining—How you start and—How much you can make. Please remember, there is not the slightest obligation in your doing this. Clip and mail the coupon to-day.

T. W. Chadburn

MAIL THIS COUPON

T. W. Chadburn, President, Dep. 2910,
The Auto-Knitter Hosiery Co., Limited,
1870 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont.

Without the slightest obligation, please send me information about earning money at home.

Name .....

Address .....

Publication—G. G. Guide, October 7, 1925.

No irritation for baby's skin

Do this and keep his clothing soft, pure and comfortable

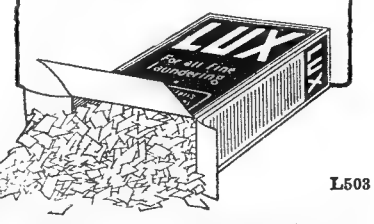
Nothing is so sensitive as baby's skin! Even the slightest roughness in his diapers, shirts and bands will inflame and irritate it.

Much trouble is directly due to washing diapers with harsh soap—soap containing free alkali. The alkali clings to the little garments in the form of a fine, white powder—almost impossible to rinse out. This causes "diaper rash."

To save baby's skin, use Lux for washing all his clothes. It is the mildest, purest, gentlest cleanser in the world. Lux contains no free alkali, and the pure suds rinse out completely. Lux keeps baby's garments soft, clean, comfortable and safe!

How to wash diapers

Remove solid matter at once and soak diapers in cold water. Whisk two tablespoonfuls of Lux into thick suds in a tub of very hot water. Let diapers soak a few moments, then dip up and down, pressing suds repeatedly through them. Rinse thoroughly in three waters.



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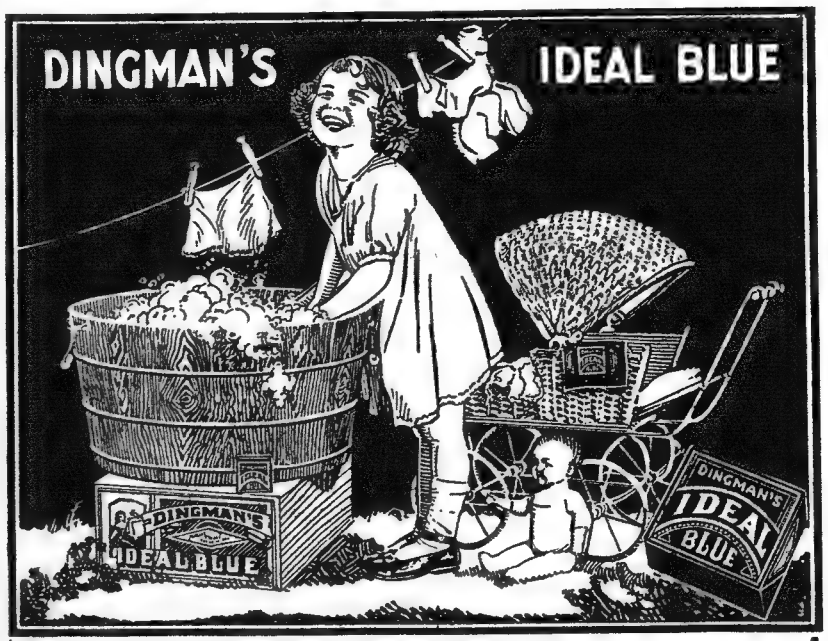


Save the wrappers and exchange them for valuable premiums. Write for free Premium Book to
PUGSLEY DINGMAN & CO. LTD., 149 Notre Dame Ave. E., WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

How He Qualified

"Why do you think your husband always tells you the truth?" doubted the neighbor.

"Because," replied the wife, "he says I don't look a day older than when we were married; and if he doesn't lie about that he wouldn't lie about lesser matters."

Badly Out of Place

Little Mary, whose parents had just moved to town, had been operated on for appendicitis, but the teacher did not know this and asked her in physiology class one day:

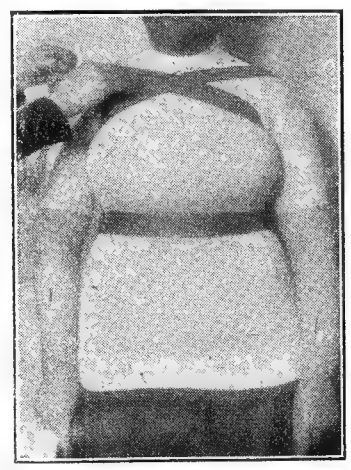
"Mary, where is your appendix?"

Mary's reply was disconcerting, for she said: "Over in York County."

A JUDY MADE AT HOME

Splendid aid in fitting—Easily made at small cost

OVER four years ago The Guide introduced the paper dress form idea to the West and while a large number of these excellent aids have been made by homemakers on the prairies, there are still many women who have not yet acquired one. Everybody who does her own sewing will agree that fitting is by far the hardest part of dressmaking. True, a commercial dress form can be used, but it costs money, and even then is not the exact counterpart of a person's figure. Such judies are made according to standard measurements, and goodness knows there's hardly one woman in a thousand that's "a perfect 36" or even "a perfect 50."



The first step in making a form

Now that fall has arrived you are sure to have some sewing to do and although it may consist only of remodelling last year's "Sunday best" or of making a house-dress, you naturally want to make a good job of it. In these days of plain styles the success of dressmaking depends on securing good lines; without them the garment looks dowdy and "home-made"; with them it is trim and neat.

The way to secure that very smartness is to use a dress form which is a replica of your own figure. Guide Bulletin No. 2 gives full directions for making a judy of this sort out of very inexpensive materials. Equipped with one of these excellent aids you can adapt patterns to your own needs very rapidly. Instead of conforming rigidly to standard measurements a home-made form reveals the various good points and defects in your figure. If one hip is higher than the other it will be just the same on judy, while if your back is bent it will show up clearly on your "double." After all, that's the very thing you want, since if a dress is going to look smart it must cover up and make the best of irregularities.

Covering the back

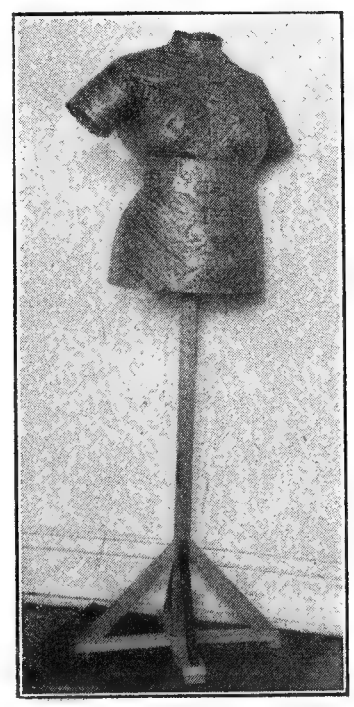
The home-made dress form is a great time-saver, as it eliminates all the bother of taking off your dress every time a fitting is needed. More than that, a large proportion of women in the West have no one in the house who is able to fit them, and so an exact replica of their own figure is a boon. In fact it adds greatly to the interest of dressmaking.

A judy of this kind is not difficult to construct, but since it is built right on your figure it is necessary to have two or three people to do the work. Why not make this an opportunity of seeing something of your neighbors who have been kept at home, like yourself, during the busy season. Or, better still, have a club or community bee at which several forms can be made. This scheme has been very successful in many parts of the prairie. South of the line thousands of these judies have been made at home by women who do their own sewing.

This is the experience of one district in the West: "Although I cannot say how many forms have been made in our community, I know there are a lot, and everybody who has one wouldn't be without it. Some members of our club who are in the surrounding districts came to the rest room to have theirs made, while others living in town have gone out to the country to help make judies. The town ladies have given their houses, too, for this purpose. One was made for a teacher in a New Canadian district." There's a fine piece of neighborhood co-operation which could well be copied in hundreds of other districts.

Just because these judies are made of gummed paper, do not imagine that they are soft and lose their shape. When complete they are like hard shells or casts and will last for many years if well varnished inside and out to protect them from dampness. As the surface is shiny after varnishing, the work of fitting is simplified by covering the form with knitted goods or muslin. This allows patterns or materials to be pinned in place. Of course the covering must fit the form exactly. Some people also prefer to put a skirt on the judy so that dresses will hang properly in fitting.

It is not necessary to make the short sleeve, in fact many successful forms have stopped at the armhole, but as a rule it is easier to fit the garment when the shoulder is well rounded. If the sleeve is too long it may interfere with adjusting the under arm seam. Probably the most satisfactory way of dealing with this is to trim off the sleeve commencing at the underarm and and continuing the line so that one inch remains below the edge of the shoulder at the top.



The form complete

If you are interested in the home-made dress form, send a stamped, addressed envelope and one cent for Bulletin No. 2, to the Bulletin Service, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. This leaflet gives full directions for making your double and describes what materials are necessary. All the supplies can be secured around the house except the gummed paper, which may be secured from The Guide at 75 cents a roll, including postage. This is sufficient to make a judy for a large woman.

Warmth.... snug comfort... good fit..... long wear

At right: No. A. C. Medium weight natural Combinations at $4.25.

Shirt and Drawers (Sizes 34-44), at $2.25 per garment.

member of the family. The fabrics are soft as down and soothing to the tenderest skin. And every Stanfield's garment is cut and tailored to fit perfectly without binding or bulging.

No. 5481—Vests (Sizes 34-42), at $1.75. No. 1400—Bloomers, 34-38, $1.25; 40-44, $1.50.

No. 2800—Infants' Vests, (Sizes 1-6), 85c up. Infants' Adjustable Sleepers at $1.50 to $2.00.

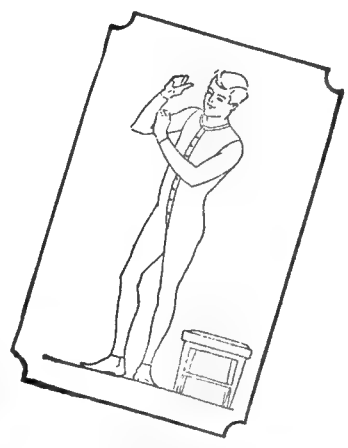
No. 5421—Misses' Combinations at $2.00 and $2.50.

Stanfield's will not shrink! The Stanfield's garment that fits perfectly when you first put it on, given ordinary care in washing according to our directions, will stay that way throughout a long period of strenuous wear.

Pick up and examine any Stanfield's garment

You can just feel the quality in its delightful softness. Note its generous cut—the full length of the garment—no skimping. See how the seams lie flat—the buttons are sewn on to stay. This careful making is a part of every Stanfield's garment whatever price you pay. And Stanfield's is made in all sizes and weights for every member of the family; pure virgin wool, silkowool and mixtures of wool and silky cotton, priced from $1 to $10.

Stanfield's Red Label, all-wool, heavy rib Men's Shirt and Drawers (Sizes 34-44), at $2.75 per garment.



No. 3200—Boys' Natural Combinations, medium weight (Sizes 24-28), at $2.25.

(Sizes 30-34), at $2.75. Also Shirt and Drawers.

You get all these in Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

No other underwear made combines these qualities to such a great degree. Yet Stanfield's costs no more. Compare it, garment for garment, price for price—you'll find it the most economical you can buy.

Stanfield's is made in sizes, weights and styles for every

Illustrated booklets showing Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear for all the family will be mailed on request. Write for them.

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STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR

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The World's Greatest remedy for kidney ailments ≈

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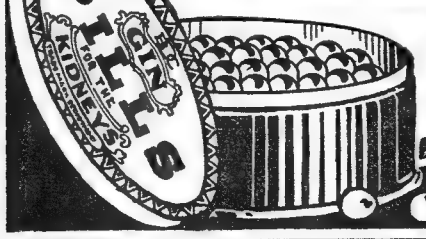

50¢.

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INVENTORS

Before disclosing your invention to anyone, send for Free "RECORD OF INVENTION." My leaflet "PATENTS—A Road to Fortune," also free on request. Prompt, personal service. Write TODAY.

W. IRWIN HASKETT, Hope Bldg., 18 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont.

"Next Door to the Canadian Patent Office."

Speedy Action in a Big Game Rifle

The smoothest, fastest mechanism ever devised for repeating firearms is the Remington slide action operated by the fore-end. Only Remington has developed it for a high-power rifle.

Imagine a repeater chambered for .25 Rem., .30 Rem., .32 Rem., or .35 Rem., Hi-Speed, Express, and Regular Cartridges with the same speedy pump action found on Remington .22's and repeating shotguns. Think how rapidly you could operate such a rifle and how steady you could hold it.

Go to your dealer's and see for yourself how easily it handles. Just feel how perfectly it is balanced and how naturally it seems to point itself when you throw it to your shoulder. Once get your hands on a Remington Model 14 and you'll know it's the big game rifle you want to shoot.

Model 14

Remington Model 14

High-power, six-shot Repeating Rifle. Hammerless, solid breech, take-down. Length, taken down, 27½ inches; barrel-length, 32 inches. Weight 6¾ pounds.

Remington Hi-Speed Cartridges

are the fastest long range mushrooming cartridges made. Recommended for fast-moving game and open shooting.

Remington Express Cartridges

give more speed to the heaviest mushrooming bullets. Especially recommended for moose, grizzly and other large game.

Write for Remington Firearms and Ammunition folder with table of ballistics.

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Remington

RIFLES AMMUNITION SHOT GUNS GAME LOADS CUTLERY CASH REGISTERS

Our Native Trees

A study of the Balsam Poplar

By DAN McCOWAN

IN studying the records and diaries of explorers and fur traders who journeyed across the western plains, and who penetrated into the nor'land wilderness of Canada, one frequently finds reference to a tree called the Liard. This tree, found growing in abundance and to great size upon the banks of the Liard River, was none other than the Balsam Poplar, familiar today on the margin of almost all the streams which find outlet in Hudson's Bay.

The Balsam Poplar is a large tree, reaching to a height of from 80 to 100 feet, and having a diameter of 30 inches at the base. Occasional individual trees attain to much greater size than this, one such measured but a few days ago by the writer, being 150 feet high and 15 feet in girth near to the base. The bark is greenish grey in color, and on mature trees becomes divided into deep furrows and broad ridges. The branches, emerging at irregular intervals from the trunk, are strong and stubby. The twigs are considerably coarser than those on the aspen. The buds are sealed with a sticky gum, which, softened by the warm spring sun, becomes resinous and delightfully fragrant. Bees gather this substance and make use of it in closing sundry cracks and holes about the hive or in the hollow tree which may house the colony. The season during which this sticky material is available is short, and there being apparently no substitute quite so satisfactory, the insects are obliged to store a quantity sufficient for use throughout the year.

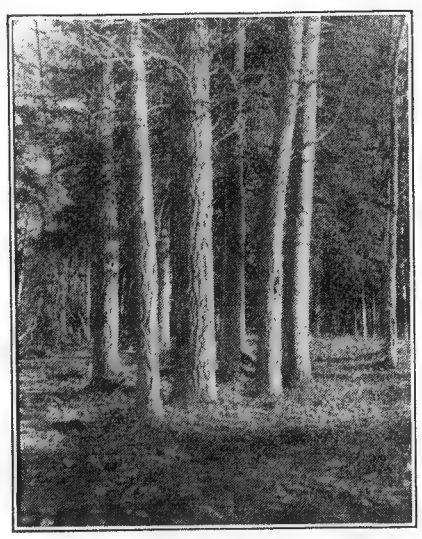
The leaves of the Balsam Poplar are dark green on the upper surface, lighter on the underside and smooth to the touch. The tree may be easily identified from its leaves, these being more markedly egg-shaped and much finer-toothed than any of the closely-related aspens and cottonwoods. Leaves borne on young saplings are usually very large, one measured last spring being nine inches in length by seven inches in breadth. A member of the willow family, this species of tree reproduces freely from both roots and seeds. The flowers are in slender catkins, the staminate and pistilate being on separate trees.

Woodpeckers, flickers and sparrow hawks find favorite nesting places in Balsam Poplar trees. The wood, being fairly soft, is easily bored and chipped by these feathered foresters, who speedily excavate nesting chambers in the holes and branches. The Canada beaver fells many a fine poplar, finding the bark eminently suitable for food.

In byegone days when the Red Men impounded herds of bison, use was made of Balsam Poplar logs in the construction of pounds or enclosures into which the animals were driven to be slaughtered.

When converted into lumber the wood of the Balsam Poplar is classed as cottonwood. It is considerably tougher than aspen, but is far inferior as a firewood. Quantities are sawn and used in box-making, and to a lesser extent, in cooperage. At present there is not a great demand for poplar pulpwood, but with enormous inroads being made on our spruce and hemlock resources, it will only be but a few years until this wood will be fed to the pulp mills in large quantities. According to the most recent survey there are in the three prairie provinces not less than 200,000,000 cords of poplar available for the manufacture of paper pulp.

As a shade and shelter tree the Balsam Poplar is highly satisfactory. Placed in congenial soil and given ample moisture trees of this species soon attain to notable size. In 25 years a healthy tree should have a trunk diameter of from 10 to 12 inches. Small groups of these trees planted about the farm will, in course of time, yield returns which may not be valued with much fine gold. The fragrant odor from a grove of Balsam Poplars comes on the evening air like benison from Heaven, and is soothing as incense in a holy place.



A grove of Balsam Poplar

RINGBONE

WHETHER it's ringbone, wind galls, quittor or grease, Gombault's Balsam is the reliable remedy for quick results. General directions and proper treatment on every bottle container.

Unequalled for most horse ailments. Supersedes firing and cautery. A million successful treatments given each year. $2.00 per bottle at druggists or direct upon receipt of price. Good for Humans too. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Toronto, Ont.

7

GOMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given By One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson
64-M Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

CREAM WANTED

The Dairy Cow has lifted the mortgage on many a farm. Keep producing and shipping cream to any of our 27 Creameries.

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Purchased at our Cold Storage Plants

Melfort N. Battleford Weyburn
Melville Regina Winnipeg
Moose Jaw Saskatoon Yorkton

We guarantee complete satisfaction

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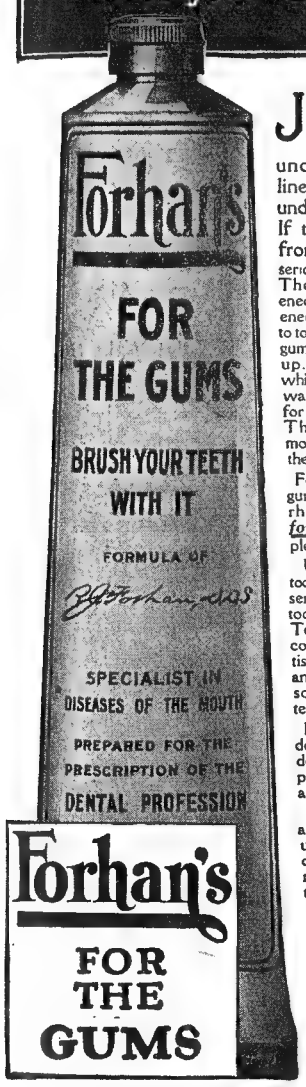
Manitoba Shippers, send to Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES LTD

REGINA SASK.

SHIP US YOUR POULTRY

Protect your gums and save your teeth



JUST as a ship needs the closest attention under the water-line, so do the teeth under the gum-line. If the gums shrink from the tooth-base, serious dangers result. The teeth are weakened. They are loosened. They are exposed to tooth-base decay. The gums themselves tender up. They form sacs which become the doorways of organic disease for the whole system. They disfigure the mouth in proportion as they recede.

Forhan's prevents this gum-decay called Pyorrhea, which attacks *four out of five* people over forty.

Use Forhan's every tooth-brush time to preserve gum health and tooth wholesomeness. Tender gum spots are corrected. The gum-tissues are hardened and vigored to support sound, unloosened teeth.

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If gum shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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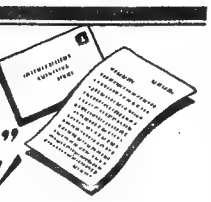

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It Pays to read the *Classified section*, page 40.

A Gentleman Adventurer

Continued from Page 5

"Eet is not'ing," she stammered, blushing prettily and darting a glance at the Young Chevalier, who all unconscious was absorbed in watching one of the Orkney seamen who had run aloft, and calculating his chances of following when the Skipper's eye was busy with ice-floes.

Harry Erskine, the young man from Red River, paused beside her.

"Come, Marie Rose!" he cried, with the familiarity of an old friend, "confess! It's a L'Assomption belt. Who's the lucky man?"

The young lady was plainly distressed. With a swift movement she slipped the piece of gay silk into her sewing basket.

"You are a mischievous and troublesome lot of boys," declared her chaperon, coming to the rescue. "Run away, Harry, and ask Captain Laird to promise that we shan't have any ice in the Bay this year. I can't live another week away from my home."

The captain himself was at that moment approaching and paused at the ladies' corner, as he always did whenever he had the opportunity. He had laid aside his seaman's clothes and was dressed for luncheon in a long frock coat and a very high silk hat, a great spread of white collar and a great flare of blue tie. The Skipper of the Ocean Eagle was a brave and gallant seaman, very able for his difficult and hazardous task. But like all great men he had his weakness. He loved to array himself in fine raiment and parade his deck on a sunny day. On this voyage, with the unusual privilege of ladies' company, he had bedecked himself every day, storm or calm, ice-floes or fog.

"Ah, one cannot make authoritative statements about the Bay, Mrs. Allingham," he said, smiling and flourishing a delicate cambric handkerchief highly perfumed. "She is like a lady and always surprises one with her moods. Her chief fault is that she has carelessly left her back door open into the Arctic, and that long hallway of Fox's Channel is a very convenient entry for the ice. It may be here ahead of us, for all our fine weather." He looked at the far-shining horizon, and suddenly stopped flicking his perfumed handkerchief. He glanced up at the lookout and frowned, then passed quickly on. Charles Stuart had noted the Skipper's sudden change of expression and, rising, followed him in the hope that some new excitement might be approaching.

A sudden cold wind blew up from the west, and the elder woman rose. Young Sinclair gave her his arm to her cabin, and the girl followed with slow steps. Marie Rose Cameron, raised in the freedom of a Hudson's Bay Company post in the wilds of Rupert's Land, still wore her Edinburgh silks as though they had been a suit of heavy armour.

Safe in the seclusion of her little stateroom, she took the length of scarlet silk from her basket. It was a sash, beautifully embroidered, such as was worn by men in her country on festive occasions. She opened her box and flung it in with a petulant movement.

"A'm never give it to him, me," she cried, relapsing into the vernacular.

She sat down on the side of her berth, her face dark and sombre. In some moods Marie Rose Cameron was beautiful, in others quite the reverse. When her face was in repose and her eyes lowered she had the stolid, heavy countenance of the Indian woman. But when she spoke and smiled, her liquid eyes danced, her perfect teeth gleamed, and she was transformed into a sparkling French girl. She was not at her best these days. Her year in Edinburgh had been a year in prison; and the shadow of it still lay upon her spirit. In spite of the care of teachers and a rather dismayed aunt, Marie Rose had not learned to love civilization. At home, in moccasins and leggings, with a canoe and paddle, a fishing net, gun or trap, she was lithe, swift, gay, and as lovely as a prairie rose. Today, in stiff shoes and

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the constraining bodice and full skirts of fashion, she was bound down both in body and soul.

Suddenly she flung herself upon her berth regardless of all her Edinburgh finery.

"Oh, my modder, my modder!" she whispered. "Let me come home! Let me come home!"

CHAPTER III.

A Race With Death

To Charles Stuart this journey to Rupert's Land even on the dullest days was a voyage of wonder and delight. For he was sailing the sea lanes opened up by Hudson in his tiny Discovery, and night and day he companied with Radisson and Groseillers, and hailed across the wild waters the barques of Mackenzie and Franklin. So when the great advancing hosts of ice-floes in their glittering armour surrounded the Ocean Eagle and held her a prisoner for two weeks, his joy knew no bounds; for how many of his great fore-runners had met this experience!

All one sunny day the beleaguering army crept nearer, massing at the bow, closing in at the stern. The patches of blue water grew smaller and at last disappeared. Sails were furled, and at this sign of surrender, the enemy crept underneath and gently raised the great ship up on to a solid floor of ice, and there she lay on her side like an abandoned vessel of some early Hudson Bay explorer.

After a month and a half on shipboard it was glorious to escape, and passengers and crew were soon swarming out on the ice. The three young men ran and played leap frog over the hummocks like boys let loose from school, and the first night Charles, the adventurous, led his two companions out by the dim-shifting rays of the Northern Lights, and stripping they plunged into a pool, leaped out and into their clothes in mad haste, and raced back to the ship red hot and gasping.

He led the crew in their musical performances, too, for he could play the fiddle and sing and dance simultaneously. The idle seamen held a continuous concert in the evenings and the icy wastes rang with Gaelic songs: Lochaber No More, My Faithful Fair One, and many an Orcadian song of love and longing from the men of the Misty Islands.

The three young adventurers had just arranged a football match between the larboard and starboard watches, when, on the morning the performance was to take place, the weather suddenly grew milder. The Skipper, dressed in splendor, even in the mornings of these days of leisure, addressed the passengers at the sloping breakfast table, promising them a speedy release from captivity.

"And no one should venture upon the ice today," he concluded, looking at the would-be football manager. "The ice may break up at any moment."

The most adventurous of the Gentleman Adventurers obeyed the Skipper for one day. But on the following morning it was plain that a frost had cemented the rotting ice again, and as no specific orders were issued at table the three young men ventured down the ladder once more.

The girl from Rupert's Land stood leaning over the rail, watching them. Every day as the crew capered over the ice she had stood upon the sloping deck, her eyes full of longing to be one of them. She had several times induced Mrs. Allingham to descend for a little exercise. But the elder lady soon became chilled, trying to walk over the slippery, uneven surface.

There was no place on board at which to warm oneself, for the sixty tons of gunpowder in the hold of the Ocean Eagle made a fire a forbidden luxury to all but the cook in his little galley.

On this morning the chaperon had gone below after breakfast and the girl was alone on deck, watching the Young Chevalier scamper over the ice.

His two followers had turned rebels and had joined hands in a plot to push him into one of the many pools of water. They had succeeded sufficiently to give him a good splashing; and, with a belaying pin, borrowed hastily from one of his friends among the crew, he was after his enemies hot for vengeance.

They raced shouting past the ship. "Come down and help us, Marie Rose!" roared Harry Erskine. "He'll murder us!"

The light of a daring resolution leaped up in the girl's eyes. Catching up her long skirts, she fled down the sloping deck and the leaning stairway to her cabin. In an incredibly short time she came up again, transformed. She was dressed in her old home costume: a short, fringed buckskin skirt, leggings and jacket. On her trim feet she wore a pair of yellow deer-skin moccasins, beaded and embroidered. Her long dark hair hung in two braids far below her waist, and she had bound a strip of bead-work around her forehead and stuck a scarlet quill in it. The next moment she was down the rope ladder like a squirrel, and away out on the rough sea of ice, leaping from hummock to hummock as wild and graceful as a fawn.

Mrs. Allingham, who with the mate's assistance had just arrived at her sloping seat on the deck, gazed out at the flying figure, amazed at the sudden transformation of the quiet, well-behaved young lady into a beautiful savage. The three young men, their feud forgotten, had joined her, and the four were racing toward the ship, the girl far in the lead.

She caught sight of her guardian and stopped short. The elder woman waved her scarf indulgently. She was familiar with half-breed girls, and rightly guessed that this was probably the first breath of life poor Marie Rose had drawn since she sailed for Edinburgh.

They were turning for another run, when the burly blue-clad figure of the mate leaned over the railing above them.

"It's not safe this morning, Miss

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Cameron," he boomed. "Better come aboard. Skipper's orders."

"Come at once, Marie Rose!" called Mrs. Allingham in alarm.

All the lovely brightness faded from the girl's face. "Just one leetle run more," she pleaded.

Her three champions came close to the vessel's side to plead her cause. Archie Sinclair and Harry Erskine even climbed to the deck to intercede.

"She's just come out, Mrs. Allingham," called Charles, who was waiting the verdict, standing holding the rope ladder, "and she's enjoying it like a sea-bird," he added, turning laughingly to the girl, where she stood poised on the tip of a hummock like a bird about to take wing.

It was at this moment that it happened. There came a sudden deafening crashing and grinding, as though the timbers of the Ocean Eagle were being rent asunder. The ship rolled over like a man awakened from sleep, and splashed into the water with a great gurgling and upsurging of seas, and the next moment she was riding the blue water, erect and beautiful after her long siesta!

Charles realized afterwards that this was what happened. What he realized immediately upon the first tremendous crash was a shout of warning in the mate's trumpet voice, and then great billows of icy water were surging over his head. He came up after what seemed an age, gasping and streaming, but still hanging on to the rope ladder for dear life. A solid cake of ice came up under him. He planted his feet upon it and was reaching to climb the ladder, dimly aware of a shouting, gesticulating crowd about him, when, through the clamour, he caught a wild cry behind him. The girl! He turned, and though his eyes were streaming with salt water he saw her. She was standing alone, her arms outstretched, on a rocking ice island in the midst of the heaving flood. One glance, and the Young Chevalier placed his hands against the side of the ship and gave himself a mighty shove outward. The next moment he had leaped across the narrowing space to her side. It all happened in one wild moment; and almost before the people on board had realized that the ice had broken up, they were looking out at two of the passengers cast away on a rapidly retreating ice-floe.

There arose a storm of shouting, of hurrying feet and issuing of orders. The Skipper's sonorous voice roared a warning, and a rope, aimed by the brawny arm of an Orkney seaman, came whirling out. It fell on the edge of their island and they both leaped for it, and the next instant leaped back. A third part of the ice island had broken away, and they just missed being pitched headlong into the sea.

The rope was gathered swiftly in, and again it was sent out with a mighty swing. But the current that had carried the ice in from the Arctic was bearing the little island, with its precious cargo, farther and farther away, and this time the rope fell some fathoms short. The skipper was shouting orders now and the long, idle sails were swiftly hoisted to prevent the vessel from drifting farther from them, for there was no hope of launching a boat in this moving sea of ice. Standing, holding each other by the hand like a pair of children, the two castaways caught the Skipper's signals. He was urging them forward against the current. Charles caught his meaning. The ice-floes around them were still fairly close together. If they could leap from one to another they might work near enough to the ship to reach the rope.

He turned to the girl: "Can you jump so far?" he asked. Even in the midst of their appalling danger he could not help noticing how calm she was.

"Jump? But, yes," she cried, speaking in her mother-tongue. He caught her hand and they dashed across the little island and leaped for the next floe, and the next and the next. The girl did not run, she flew. Her little moccasined feet scarcely touched the crest of a hummock before she was in the air again. They were running nearer and nearer to the ship, and above the shouts and heartening cheers

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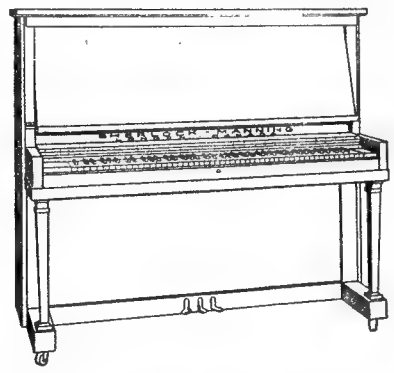

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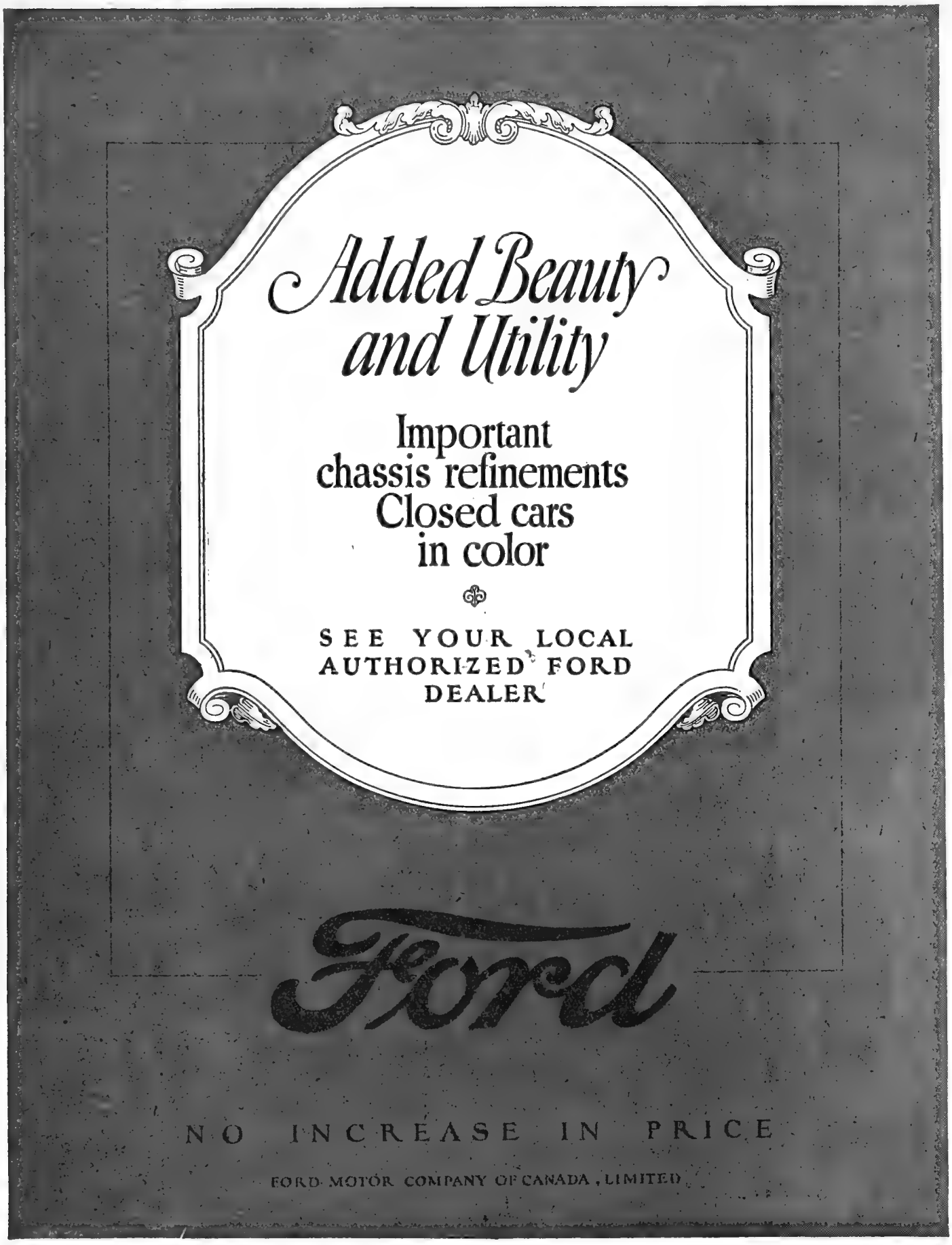

Charles could distinguish Archie's voice, hoarse and anguished.

"Run, Charlie, old boy! R-u-n. Old Chevalier!"

But though they were drawing nearer, the blue water spaces were growing every moment wider. Charles was filled with dim wonder at the girl. She was taking the lead now and could be stopped by nothing. She leaped from floe to floe without apparent effort; the scarlet flame of the feather in her dark hair rose as she flew, like the crest of a soaring bird. They were racing now for a large island that would surely bring them within reach of the waiting rope. But Charles was appalled by the sight of the channel running between them and it. As they raced down the slope of their island he shouted to the girl to stop, but she paid no more attention than one of the gulls flying above the Ocean Eagle. Like a gull she took the leap, soared over the water and landed on the other side. As Charles leaped after her a mighty cheer went up from the ship and a warning shout. Out shot a rope once more, whirling high into the air and descending in sweeping circles. The two young people watched it, holding their breath. It fell just a few yards short and a groan from the vessel answered their disappointed cry.

But now the Ocean Eagle had been slowly working nearer, and after a few moments' anguished waiting the rope came hurtling out once more. Again it fell short, but not in the sea this time. It landed on an ice-cake near them. It meant a desperate leap to reach it, and it might be their last chance. "Stay here," Charles commanded the girl, "I can jump for it and I'll throw you the end."

He ran up the high centre of their island to get a start and made a mad dash for it. He leaped the space like a young deer, and landed just upon the edge of the floe; a piece of ice gave way under him; he clutched a hummock and slipped to his waist in the water, clinging desperately to his slippery support.

There was a wail of dismay from the vessel, which changed instantly to a cry of amazed admiration. Like an arrow from a bow Marie Rose was coming down the slope of the ice island. Like a bird she took the leap, landed safe with a good yard to spare, sprang and caught him just as his numbing fingers were slipping from their support.

Marie Rose Cameron had not been bred in an Edinburgh school for young ladies. She had spent her life in the forest, and her muscles were strong from wielding the paddle and running with the dog sleigh. She caught Charles with a grip of steel and hauled him up on to the ice. The rope lay at his hand as he wormed his way to safety, and as he clutched it such a thunderous cheer burst from the vessel that the circling gulls shot up into the heavens, white wings fluttering in alarm.

Charles staggered to his feet, and with the skill learned on board ship whipped the rope around the girl just beneath her arms and slipped a knot securely.

"But you too," she whispered breathlessly; and when he refused she caught his hand and held it tightly.

"A'm not let go, me," she whispered, her eyes shining.

And now the little craft was being towed towards the vessel, the men hauling on the rope with a greater good will than they had ever hauled the big bowline. Slowly and cautiously, lest the

Continued on Page 38

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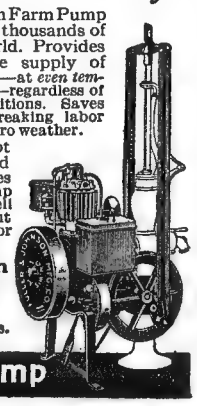

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Bits of Club History

Continued from Page 8

The membership has grown so large that the homes are taxed to entertain the club, so the dinner idea has been dropped and each member is supposed to entertain the club in turn, having an afternoon session, the hostess serving a light refreshment at four o'clock. The men are not much in evidence at the meetings any more, except in winter when the women find driving difficult, and then they usually assemble in a room by themselves.—Cora M. Turrell.

Twelve Years of Work

One November evening in 1913, a small number of women met at a neighbor's house, in one of our rural districts of Alberta, near Didsbury, to discuss the idea of forming a Women's Institute. The aim and purpose of such a club was explained and from that meeting grew our W.I.

We met once a month at the homes of the members and always there was something of interest going on. Papers, contests, demonstrations on almost everything connected with our homes, and lots of good ideas could be gathered from among the members.

By the time the war broke out, we were really a "going concern"—and of course all our energies were turned to relief work. From 1914 till 1918, we raised the sum of $1,046, and many and varied were the methods we adopted to gather that amount. Several quilts were made and sold either by ticket or auctioned off, socials and concerts were put on, bazaars and dances were held, and indeed we were most industrious. Clothing was sent to the Belgian Relief Fund. Parcels were dispatched periodically to all boys from our district who went overseas. Our institute provided and kept up a hospital bed at the front. We divided up into small sewing circles, and in this way a good deal of Red Cross work was done by our members.

Besides the war work we have done other kinds of community work. An invalid chair, together with air cushions, and various other little comforts, were purchased for one of our members. Many improvements have been made in the rural school through the efforts of our club. Clothes have been made for different needy families. Flowers sent to sick folks The hospital expenses were paid for a lad in need of medical attention. We have fully furnished a room in our local hospital. On one occasion a big box of provisions was sent to the Beulah Home and donations have been given to different charitable objects.

A delegate from our local branch is always sent to the annual W.I. convention, and we always manage to pay our dues to the various funds of our organization.

This is but a brief sketch of our W.I., as space is limited, but I might add that with a membership of 31, we are still very active and already we are planning ways of gathering funds this coming fall for the purpose of placing a piano in the school.—Mrs. J. Hosegood.

Best History of a Women's Club

We organized a club at Reliance when the war broke out, and all during the war we worked and helped in every way we could. When the war ended we turned our club into a Women Grain Grower's Section. We meet once a month, and have 28 paid-up members. We have our programs made out for a year, each member being supplied with one. We have committees appointed to look after social events, keep something on each week during the winter, which keeps everyone interested. It was through our club we have a library, where we can get books to read free; we have a number of good standard books there. Our club earned the money for a piano in our schoolhouse. The school is used for all our gatherings as we have no community hall, and the piano is a great help with church, concerts and all social events.

Through our club we got the Junior Red Cross to send out a doctor and nurse, free, and we turned our school

Continued on Page 24

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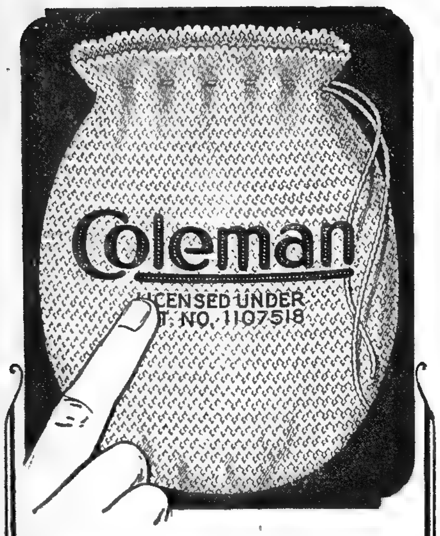

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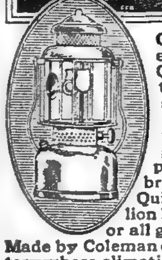

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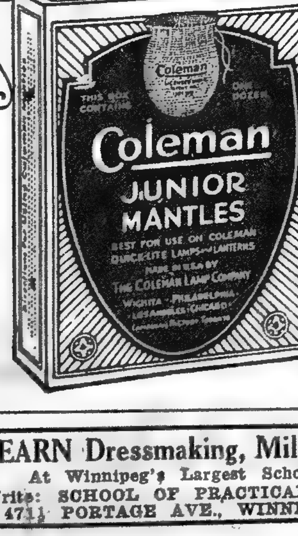

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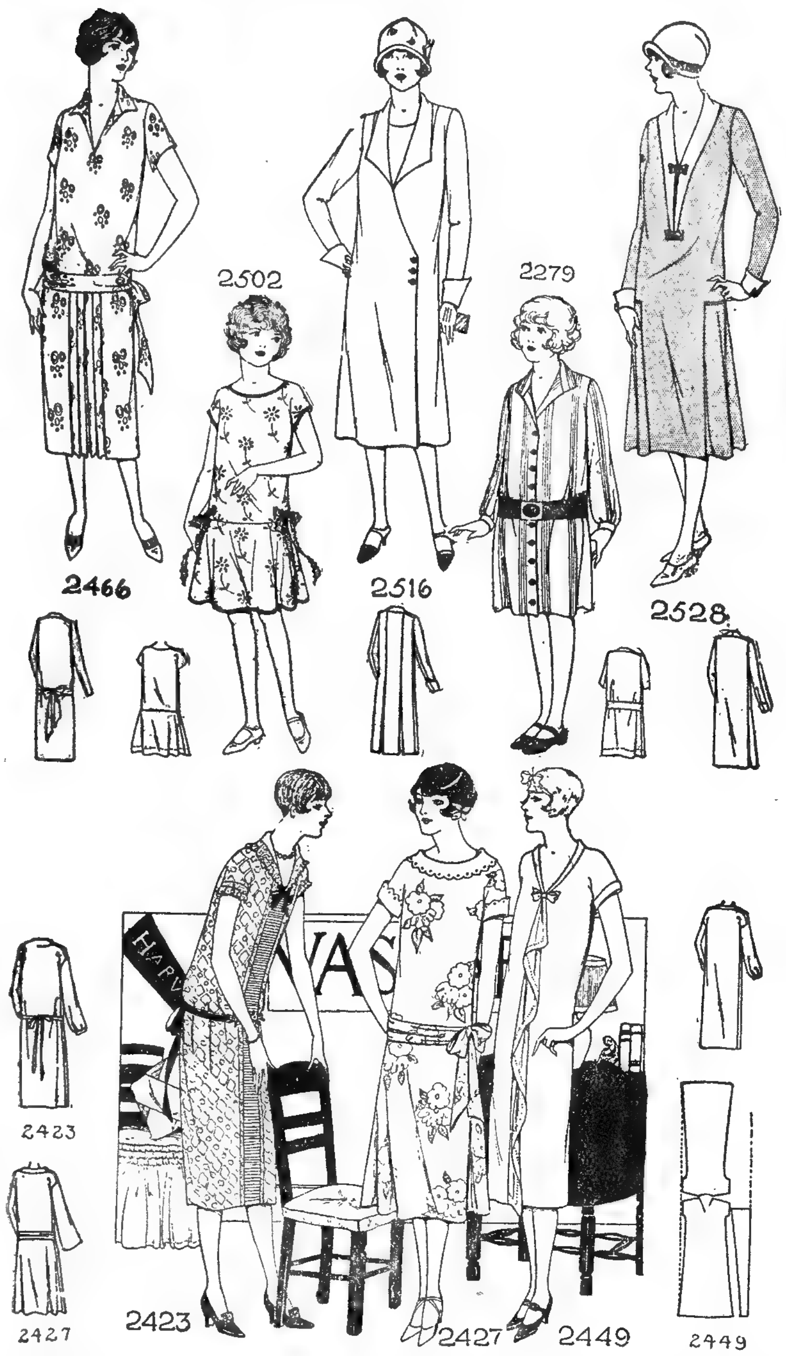

No. 2466—Jaunty Style. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 40-inch material.

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No. 2528—Tailored Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards 40-inch material with ⅜ yard 18-inch contrasting.

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No. 2427—Charming Style. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 40-inch material with ⅜ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2449—Frock with Jabot. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅛ yards 40-inch material with 1⅜ yards 18-inch contrasting.

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Continued from Page 23

into a hospital. Nine children were operated on for diseased tonsils and adenoids. This was a great help as some might not have had this done.

Just now we are planning a clinic for the younger children under school age. Also, through our club we are trying to get an orphan child treated. The child needs attention badly, and we have every assurance this will be given it. We raised money to help a widow, and sent Christmas boxes to children who would not have had any Santa Claus. The last two years we have donated $5.00 to "Every Woman's Fund."

Each year we send a delegate to the Grain Growers' convention and enjoy the reports, besides making a nice outing for the delegates; we send a different one each year.

We also sent a sum of money to the dried-out fund last winter and, in general, help with everything we can in our community life.—Reliance, Sask., Club Member.

We Like This Kind

Henry Trembath, Whitewood, Sask., writes: "Enclosed please find $1.00 renewal subscription to paper. It is a good paper and gives information that a farmer needs to know. The longer I take it the more I realize its worth."

Some of your neighbors who are not reading The Guide at present would find its editorials and articles strike at the root of the farmers' problems. Do them a good turn and let us give you the valuable premium shown on Page 40. Two minutes spare time at the store or over the 'phone will turn the trick.

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Then you need our Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine. There are so many styles in it you'll like. And they're so easy to make. To prove how very simple they are,

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FOR AUTUMN WEAR

No. 2498—Youthful Frock. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yards 40-inch material with ⅜ yard 32-inch contrasting.

No. 2443—Dress with Jabot. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards 40-inch material with ⅞ yard 14-inch contrasting.

No. 2404—Afternoon Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 40-inch material.

No. 2316—Dress for Juniors. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards 42-inch material with ½ yard 32-inch contrasting.

No. 2439—Sports Model. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 40-inch material.

No. 2520—Frock with Godets. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards 40-inch material.

No. 2314—Dress for Girls. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 40-inch material with 1⅝ yards banding.

All patterns 15c each, stamps or coin (coin preferred).

Managing the Noon Lunch

Continued from Page 13

wall and ruled it into two sections on which was written the following:

Duties of the Dish-washer.

1. Get the dish-cloth and draining pan.
2. Wash the dishes, spoons, kettles and pans.
3. Put away the dishpan and draining pan.
4. Wipe off the oilcloth on top of the cupboards.

Duties of the Dish Wiper

1. Wipe the dishes, spoons and pans and put them in their proper places in the cupboard.
2. Hang the dish towels and dish-cloth on the fence. Bring them in at last recess. Fold them and put them in the cupboard.

I found it a good idea to hang the towels on the fence in front of the school, so that when the children were ready to come in at last recess, the dish-wiper brought them in. I frequently inspected the cupboards at this time and had the pupils make any necessary alterations. Every day I looked after the coal-oil stove, giving it a thorough cleaning once a week. I washed the dish towels once a week and spread them on the grass to dry. When we were having a salad I cooked the vegetables in the afternoon session, and made the salad dressing after school hours. Thus everything was ready for the next day.

I found the school lunch an incentive for keeping the school and grounds clean as the pupils realized that if food was scattered about, the flies would be bad. We had "a swat-the-fly campaign" during May and June, and it was very gratifying to see that we had fewer flies than during the previous summer when the children were allowed to eat wherever they pleased. They also took a greater interest in their school garden and were rewarded by getting many good meals from it. Ideas for the preparation of food were carried home to the mothers, and the children became so interested in drinking milk that they thought the school board should buy them a cow. They also made it very uncomfortable for anyone who forgot to bring the milk to school. In conclusion let me say that the time and energy spent in preparing food for school children is well repaid by the better physical and mental well-being resulting from having a warm dish each day.

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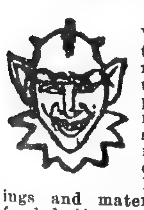

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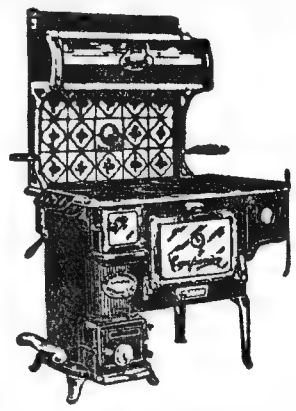

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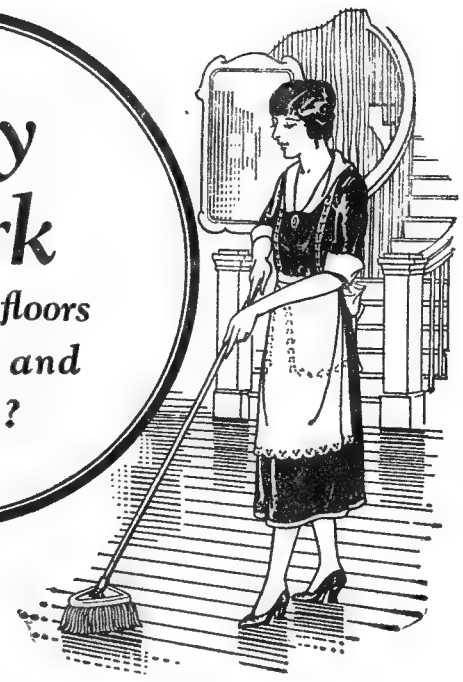

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The O-Cedar Polish Mop used exclusively with O-Cedar Polish ensures prettier, brighter floors without the old-time hard work. It cleans—dusts—polishes all at one time—gives a rich-glowing finish without any of the drudgery of stooping, bending or kneeling.

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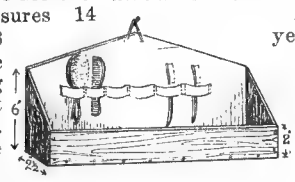
More Original Discoveries

Home-made contrivances that are easily copied

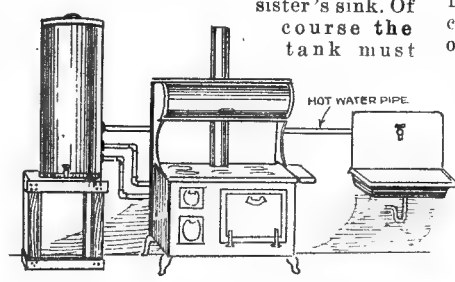
For Comb and Brushes

A HOLDER for comb and brushes may easily be made from part of an apple box. From the end cut two pieces 2½ inches wide and 6 inches long on one side. On the other side slant this off to 2 inches as shown on the ends of the holder. Cut a strip 14 inches by 2½ inches for the bottom and another 14 inches by 2 inches for the narrow front. The back measures 14 inches by 8 inches in the centre, slanting to 6 inches at either side. These pieces are cut from the thin boards in the box. When all are nailed together a pretty oilcloth covering may be pasted or tacked over the whole box. To make the pockets either sew or tack a double strip of oilcloth to the back. This makes a very useful and attractive article.—E. D.



Hot Water in the Farm Kitchen

I wonder how many farm women know that they may have 20 gallons of hot water or more without extra fire. We secured a water front for our stove and had a galvanized iron tank made for a few dollars. The pipe, tank and faucet cost but $5.00. Ours holds 20 gallons and at times when I am cooking, the water boils. The hot water may be piped to the sink, which is very handy and almost seems like our city sister's sink. Of course the tank must open at the top, where it is to be filled. It is a wonderful help on wash day. Just try it and see.—M. E. P.

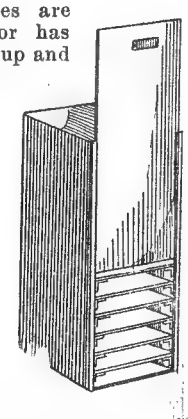


Compact Secretary

Four apple boxes are used for constructing this bookcase and secretary. The various sections are nailed together and legs of 2 x 4's are added to raise the whole thing about eight inches from the floor. If the legs extend to the top, the entire piece of furniture will be very substantial. At the point marked A, cut the 2 x 4's to form a shoulder on which the boxes can rest. The top section holds books and the second is divided into partitions by thin strips of wood for pens, pencils, ink, and business papers. This part has a drop door that can be used as a writing table. The two lower sections are curtained. Stain to match the rest of the furniture. —Mrs. J. E. H.

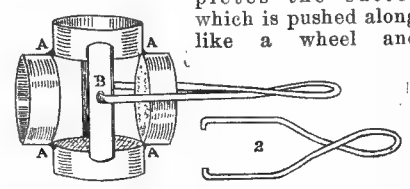
A Pie or Cake Holder

This is not a home-made piece of equipment, but it is home designed, and I think one of the handiest especially at threshing time. Any tinsmith will make one of tin. The shelves, which are adjustable, rest on little pieces of tin bent to form an angle and soldered on the inside. When used to hold cakes one or two shelves are removed. The door has a handle and slides up and down fitting inside the bent edges of the side and bottom pieces. —Mrs. J. G. M.



Speedy Cookie-Cutter

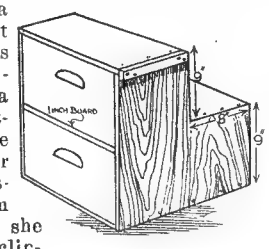
A very simple yet useful cookie-cutter can be made from the tops of four small baking-powder cans. Solder the edges of the covers together at the four points marked A, having the open faces outwards. Next solder two strips of tin to the lids (B), punching a hole in the centre before attaching them to the cutter. Make a handle out of wire—No. 9 is strong enough—as shown in Fig. 2, and fit it into the holes in the strips. This completes the cutter which is pushed along like a wheel and leaves a line of cookies in its wake as fast as you are able to push it. It is certainly a great improvement over the old method of cutting.—W. R. B.



Editor's Note.—If no soldering outfit is obtainable a good substitute can be made by nailing the lids to a square block of wood. To permit the handle to clip into place, make a hole in the centre of each of the vacant sides. The reader who contributed the cookie-cutter idea omitted to send his address. Payment will be made if he will give his post office.

Handy Steps

These steps are useful either in school or at home. I made one like the drawing for the school teacher who uses it for a ladder to put up pictures and sometimes for a punishment-chair. In the top drawer she puts plasticine and in the bottom she keeps paper clippings. In the home it is useful for reaching high shelves. The drawers are fine for rubbers and shoe polish. The steps can be used for resting the feet on while shining boots. This is a very neat piece of furniture if it is varnished. The narrow strip of wood on each end at the top make it easy to lift. Casters can be added if desired.—J. A. C.



For Children's Books

The children needed a place for their books so I got my husband to fit up some shelves underneath the window in their room. He made this in the form of a window seat with shelves underneath. He took a board 12 inches wide and cut from it two pieces, each 24 inches long. These uprights made the sides. For the top he cut a piece 32 inches long from the same plank. Below this are two shelves 30 inches long which rest on cleats.—Mrs. R. W.

MONEY FOR IDEAS

If you have made your home more convenient, comfortable and attractive, tell The Guide about it. For suitable ideas regular rates are paid. Send a description, and, if possible, a sketch or diagram to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE LEADERS IN THE WEST

Premier King asks for Western votes to strengthen government—Meighen says he is trying to bribe West

PREMIER King opened a series of meetings in Western Canada at Neepawa, on Monday, September 28. The premier was supported on the platform by a number of prominent Manitoba Liberals, and his speech was a vigorous attack on the usefulness of the Progressive party in the House of Commons.

Premier King opened by a re-statement of the difficulties which the government faced in the House of Commons, owing to the lack of a substantial majority. The government, he said, had received heavy legacies from the preceding government in the shape of a burdensome war debt, and heavy deficits on the Canadian National Railways. He claimed credit for what the government had been able to accomplish in dealing with these problems. Mr. King referred to the overtures he had made to the Progressives after the election of 1921, and his efforts to get members of the Progressives to accept cabinet positions.

Hudson Bay Railway

Dealing with the question of the Hudson Bay Railway, Mr. King contended that the government was not able to do anything more than had been done in this connection, because the project had lacked adequate support in his party. If the people of Western Canada, he said, wanted the Hudson Bay Railway they must send to the House of Commons representatives who will work with Liberal representatives from other parts of the country, so that the needs of all parts of the country may receive proper attention. The Hudson Bay Railway, he said, had to be settled in caucus, and there was no demand in the Liberal caucus for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. The Progressives were not in the Liberal caucus and when this question of the Hudson Bay Railway was under discussion the Progressives were meeting by themselves and in circumstances in which their influence could not be made effective.

Will Complete Road

Continuing, Mr. King said, "I think the time has come when the pledge to complete the Hudson Bay Railway should be carried out; and I am prepared to say that if I get the necessary support to carry out Liberal policies in general that will be one of them, but I am not going to promise a western audience to carry out one policy to the exclusion of all others." The government, he said, had all along desired to

Continued on Page 29

A Tariff for Farmers

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen opened his campaign in the West at Portage la Prairie on September 29, and on October 1, he addressed a large meeting called in the interests of the Conservative candidates in Winnipeg. Mr. Meighen's speech was largely a re-statement of his criticisms of the King government, and in dealing with the question of the tariff, he stated that if Mr. King had carried out the tariff pledges made by the Liberal party in 1921, he could have commanded a majority of 65 in the House of Commons, because he would have had the full support of the Progressive party Mr. King, however, had not carried out the tariff plank in the Liberal platform, and his complaint that he had only a majority of one in the House of Commons was merely an excuse for failure to fulfil his pledges. Nor could he put the blame on the Senate in this respect for the Senate could not have interfered with legislation carrying out the changes in the tariff promised by the Liberal party.

The King government, he said, had secured office on false promises to the people, but if the government had tried to carry out its pledges it would have shattered the entire industrial structure of the country. It was true the government had made some reductions in the tariff but he claimed that no one benefited by these reductions. There had been no fall in prices on account of the reductions in the tariff made by the King government he contended. There had been a reduction in the price of farm implements, but, he said, that reduction was the result of the reduction in the sales tax and not of the reduction in the customs duties.

The Home Market

An increase in the customs tariff Mr. Meighen said should not necessarily be followed by an increase in prices to the consumer. The guarantee of a stable home market should enable the Canadian manufacturer to sell at a lower price in the home market and, he said, if an increase in prices to the farmer should follow the increase in the duties on farm implements which he would put into effect if returned to power, then he would immediately take off the increase.

Mr. Meighen renewed his promise to raise the duties on agricultural produce to the level of the American tariff on similar products. He had not, he said

Continued on Page 32

Forke Unanimously Chosen

Robert Forke, leader of the Progressive party in parliament, received the unanimous nomination of the Progressive convention at Brandon, on September 28.

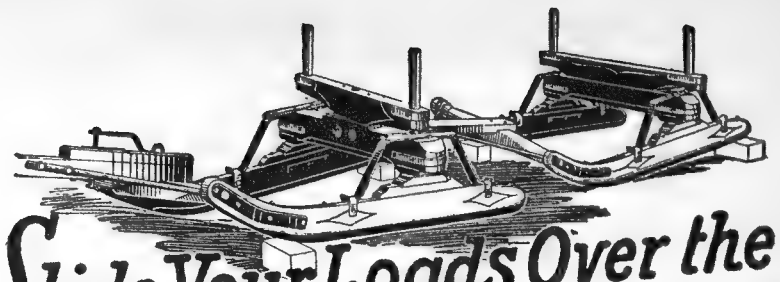
Addressing the convention after receiving the nomination, Mr. Forke emphasized the Progressive policy as laid down in the statement he issued at Winnipeg, on September 16. He urged a fair trial for the principle of public ownership in the Canadian National Railway That the railway should have a chance to make good, the capitalization of the system, he said, should be cut to a figure representing its reasonable value, and there should be an elimination of duplicate and superfluous services as between the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways.. There should also be readjustments of the relations between the Department of Railways and the Canadian National Railways, so as to eliminate as far as ever possible political influence in the management of the Canadian National Railway.

The Best Immigration Agent

Dealing with the question of immigration Mr. Forke said that the best immigration agent that Canada could have was the contented and prosperous settler in the Canadian West. It was useless, he said, to bring in immigrants who didn't desire to go on the land, and who would simply flock to the cities and swell the ranks of the unemployed. The immigrants Canada wanted were the people who would help to develop the agricultural, fishing and lumbering industries of the country. If we had 20,000,000 people in the Dominion the railway problem, the taxation problem and other problems would not present such great difficulties. He wanted to see a vigorous immigration policy adopted, but he also wanted care in the selection of immigrants and the bringing in of people who were prepared to go into the primary industries of the country.

Attacks Conservative Policy

Mr Forke made a vigorous attack upon the high protection policy of the Hon. Arthur Meighen. He could not see how any one who had the interests of Western Canada at heart, could possibly give support to the Conservative policy of a higher tariff and more protection. In his opinion the Conservative policy was good neither for the East nor the West, and that was borne out by Mr. Meighen's proposal of special concessions to the maritime provinces and to Western Canada in transportation rates in order to off-set the disadvantage of the tariff. What Canada needed, said Mr. Forke, was ample markets for the produce of its primary industries. A high tariff would increase the cost of production and make it difficult to obtain either new markets or hold our present markets.



Slide Your Loads Over the Roads on McCormick-Deering Sleighs

McCormick - Deering sloop sleighs are sturdy and light draft. The runners oscillate under the load. Any one runner can pass over a stone, root, or hummock without straining or wrenching any part of the sleigh. This is possible because of the way the bolsters are mounted on the runners. Two iron blocks are placed between the runner and bolster and the bearing surface is such that in passing over an obstruction there is practically no friction between them.

MADE IN CANADA
McCORMICK-DEERING

The McCormick-Deering sleigh is heavier in construction throughout and stronger than others. For example: notice the heavy bolsters, bolster stakes, reach, tongue, runners, etc. In the drawing above note the reinforcing strip of hardwood 21 inches long, which stiffens the runner and distributes the load evenly over a large area of the runner, thus preventing any springing at the rear. No matter what kind of hauling you have to do, there is a McCormick-Deering sleigh to do the work. Types include a special sleigh for use in logging districts.

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McCORMICK-DEERING SLEIGHS

Home for Christmas

on a Canadian Pacific Ship

FROM

Montreal—Oct. 21—	S.S. Minnedosa	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal—Oct. 22—	S.S. Marburn	to	Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal—Oct. 23—	S.S. Montclare	to	Liverpool
Quebec —Oct. 30—	S.S. Montnairn	to	Liverpool
Montreal—Nov. 4—	S.S. Melita	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal—Nov. 5—	S.S. Metagama	to	Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal—Nov. 6—	S.S. Montrose	to	Liverpool
Quebec —Nov. 11—	S.S. Empress of France	to	Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal—Nov. 13—	S.S. Montcalm	to	Liverpool
Montreal—Nov. 18—	S.S. Minnedosa	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal—Nov. 19—	S.S. Marburn	to	Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal—Nov. 20—	S.S. Montclare	to	Liverpool
Quebec —Nov. 25—	S.S. Montnairn	to	Liverpool
St. John—Dec. 5—	S.S. Montrose	to	Liverpool
St. John—Dec. 10—	S.S. Melita	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
St. John—Dec. 11—	S.S. Metagama	to	Glasgow, Liverpool
St. John—Dec. 16—	S.S. Montclare	to	Liverpool

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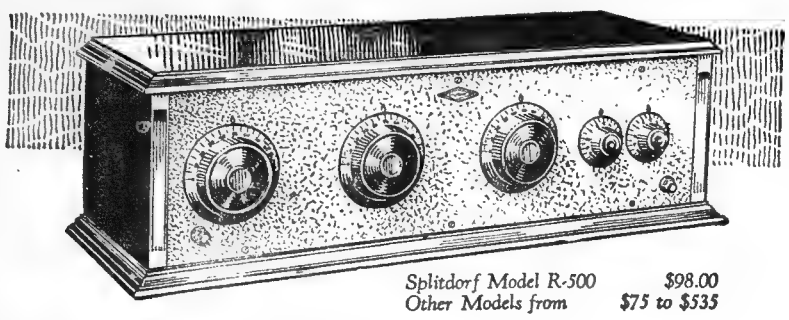
SPECIAL TRAINS AND THROUGH CARS FROM WESTERN CANADA DIRECT TO SHIP'S SIDE

Apply: Local Agents or W. C. CASEY, 364 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

It pays to read the Classified section, page 40.



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Other Models from $75 to $535

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We are Distributors for Saskatchewan for

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Largest Radio Stock in Western Canada
Write for our 40-p. Illustrated Price List No. 15

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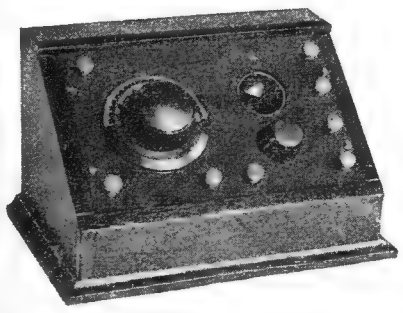

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This wonderful 2-TUBE SET complete! Delivered to your station, express paid.

PRICE $23.95

Complete with head-phones, A and B batteries, 2 tubes, aerial kit and full instructions to erect and operate. Loud Speaker reception on nearby stations and up to 500 miles under FAVORABLE conditions. Range up to 1,000 miles using ear-phones.

WE DO NOT PAY DUTY

Arion Radio Tubes

Any of the following types:

201-A UV-199 WD-12

Unequalled for operation qualities. GUARANTEED to function. PRICE $1.50 EACH

Postage paid to your P.O. Cash must accompany all orders.

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Learn Auto Mechanics

Big Demand. Big Pay. Garages demand our practical trained mechanics. Hundreds of students from Canada have been trained in this school.

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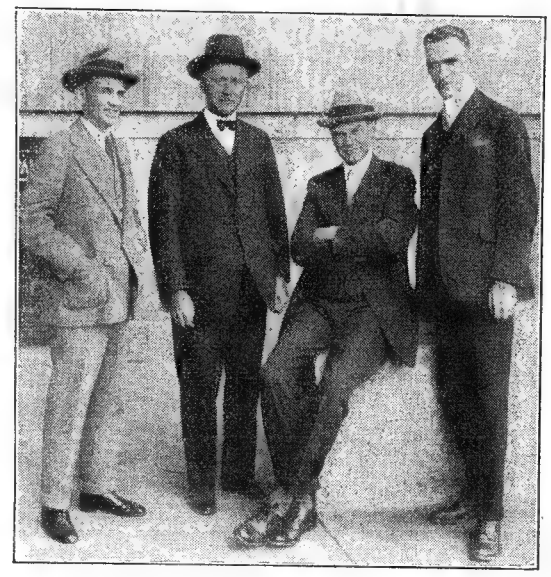
WINNIPEG LIMITED MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

RADIO MEN MAKE BIG SPLASH

Radio equipment from two continents laid out for choice of visitors at West's first radio show

WESTERN Canada's first radio show—the largest thing of its kind ever held in the Dominion, was staged at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg. September 14 to 19. The two large ballrooms barely accommodated the display of receiving sets and appliances shown by 36 exhibitors, while the secondary features of the show occupied the entire balance of the mezzanine floor. A never ending stream of visitors poured through corridors and showrooms every day of the week. In this crowd was a good sprinkling of out-of-town enquirers, indicating once more the farmer's recognition of the high educational and entertainment value of radio for the comparative isolation of farm life.



Principals in the Winnipeg Radio Show
From left to right—D. R. P. Coats, popular broadcaster of CKY; Fletcher Sparling, president, Associated Radio of Manitoba; J. H. Curle, secretary, Winnipeg Retail Merchants' Association; E. M. Wilcox, manager, Radio Show.

What has been done in the mastery of sound transmission through air was brought to the visitors' attention by a small historical section and by a movie in which simple diagrams and explanations of a non-technical nature told the story of some of the principles involved in sending and receiving sound waves. This film is owned by the Ontario government. The use of such films in physics classes might well stimulate the dullest science student. The desire to know something of the how of radio was evidenced by the quiet crowd which followed intently every part of this modern fairy story.

The Historical Section

In the historical section the exhibits included a 10-inch spark coil similar to those used in Marconi's early experiments; a magnetic detector used for years at wireless stations. It was driven by clock work and had to be wound every hour and a half by the operator; a wheatstone automatic transmitter and a wheatstone perforator used to transmit wireless messages at high speed, an early wireless receiver (dated 1904) of German design, and the key which sent the S.O.S. when the City of Sidney was lost, her passengers and crew being saved through the magic released by that insignificant looking key.

Room III housed the amateur's share of the show. This drew many admiring and wondering comments. Immediately to the right of the entry door stood a glass case guarding 13 miniature sets, the smallest fitted into a walnut shell. Will vanity cases give way to radio cases? was the question raised again and again as eyes were caught by a tiny oblong vanity case (less than an inch wide by an inch and a half long), in which reposed a set that works. The authority for that statement is the popular announcer at C.K.Y. A round vanity case, probably an inch and a half in diameter, a Gilette razor box, a shaving mug, and a one-inch cork were other containers in which receiving sets were noted.

Next came 20 home-built crystal sets, one of which was built on a disc gramophone record, a cylinder record holding the coiled wires that in the more sophisticated sets are kept out of sight. One-tube, two-tube and three-tube sets, many arrayed in highly finished cabinets that would not disgrace a professional cabinet maker, crowded the remaining sides of the room. The majority were entered in the various classes of competitions open to the ambitious radio amateur who builds his own set.

In this room, too, was the re-broadcasting set built by H. Reed, traffic manager of the Manitoba government telephone system and used regularly in connection with C.K.Y. Resting on an ordinary table the apparatus challenged the attention of the radio 'fans' especially when the big loop added its message. This set, it is hardly necessary to state, was not entered for competition. It was by the use of this home-built set that C.K.Y. gained the distinction of holding the record for first long distance broadcasting for Canada. The last Sunday in August, a month not usually regarded as favorable to radio work, this station re-broadcast six American stations, including Dallas, Texas, and Omaha, Nebraska. A bystander volunteered the information that on that Sunday this re-broadcasting came in perfectly on an ordinary crystal set at a farm house eight miles west of Elm Creek, Manitoba.

The Stellagraph featured by C.K.Y. and a series of snapshots showing the people who come within its reach were also viewed with interest by the crowds that inspected the amateurs' favorite room.

Service Side of Radio

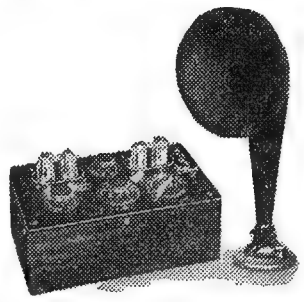
Illustrating but one phase of the service side of radio, an exhibit arranged by Toc H. showed what this organization is attempting to do for the "shut-ins." Their aim is to get radio to every shut-in who may wish to use this means of whiling away long hours, often made longer by suffering and the knowledge that relief is not to be found this side of the grave. One appeal issued brought in 100 sets for use of incurables; 250 sets are now lent to temporary cases, and 30 sets are bringing new hope to hopelessly blind persons. Still there are many more calls for this sort of help than can be met. The individuals are being asked to co-operate in meeting this need.

Toc H., too, is an active supporter of radio as a means to combatting disease, crime, epidemic, ignorance and disloyalty through education, that may through this modern development reach into the remotest areas.

Their exhibit showed nurse and patient, and many home-built sets, including a spider web set, so light that it may be pinned to the patient's coat and so strong that dropping to the floor, such as is almost certain to take place in the hands of an almost helpless person, it would not break.

The Amateur Radio Relay League demonstrated some means by which they seek to promote good sportsmanship among those who play the game of radio without commercial aims. A Winnipeg branch of this organization is now in course of being formed, the first meeting having been held only

Westinghouse
Makes This Radiola III-A



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The greatest opportunity since the coming of Radio. A genuine Radiola III-A—made by Westinghouse—only $5.00 down. The complete outfit includes tubes, head phones, dry cells, batteries and aerial. There is no longer any reason why you should be without radio. Write for our offer now.

2 Weeks Free Trial
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We give you two weeks free trial right in your own home. Put the set up and use it just as if it were your own. Ship it back if you are not entirely satisfied. Money refunded. If you decide to keep the set—pay on easy terms. Write today for our offer.

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Remember, this is the genuine Radiola III-A made by Westinghouse, peer of all receiving sets. Don't delay in writing for our offer. Send post card or letter today.

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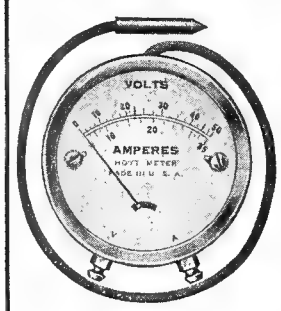

Test Your Radio "A and B" Batteries with a Hoyt Meter

Type 31—O-35 Amps; O-50 Volts—For sets with dry A and B Batteries, price $4.20. Type 11, single-range, O-50 Volts, $3.15.

If you are having trouble getting results from your set a **Hoyt Meter** will quickly tell you if your batteries are at fault. ***"A necessity with every set"***

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Sold by Radio Dealers and Jobbers Everywhere

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Mail coupon today for free trial bottle of Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer. Test as directed on a single lock and watch results. Watch gray streaks disappear and beautiful, even, natural color return. No streaks or discoloration, no "dyed" look.

I perfected my wonderful restorer many years ago to renew the original color in my own prematurely gray hair. Now millions use it. It is clear and colorless. Nothing to wash or rub off. Shampoo as usual.

Mail coupon for absolutely free trial bottle. Postage prepaid; send no money. Use X to show color of hair. If possible enclose a lock in your letter.

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Please send me your patented Free Trial Outfit, as offered in your ad. X shows color of hair. (Print name plainly.) ....black,.....dark brown,....medium brown, ...auburn (dark red),.....light brown,....light auburn (light red),.....blonde.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

three weeks ago, according to those in charge of the league's display at the Winnipeg Radio Show.

Among indications of the growth of radio in public favor was a display of 24 magazines devoted to radio matters.

Leaving these side shows for the main attraction, the visitor found himself confronted with a dazzling array of receiving instruments, ranging from the inconspicuous little tortoise-shell loud speaker to complete sets encased in luxurious pieces of furniture that would have been conspicuous adornments even in a Bourbon palace.

There was no doubting that radio has come to stay. The number and variety of conveniences devised for the users of radio told a convincing story of heavy investment of brains and capital that only a stabilized industry would warrant. These rooms housed a silent drama of modern development that promises to rival the most amazing tale spun by a lively imagination. The public was there to see for itself. All tastes and all incomes found something from which to make choice.

The principal exhibitors in this section were: J. A. Banfield, Ltd., Brunswicke-Balke-Collender Co.; Bruce-Robinson & Co., Burgess Dry Cells Ltd., Breen Motor Co., Burd Ring Sales Co., Canadian Automobile Equipment Ltd., Consolidated Distributors, Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, Canada Cycle and Motor, Canadian General Electric, Cassidy's Ltd., Columbia Phonograph, Canadian National Carbon, Exide Battery Co., Great West Electric Co., Globe-Lite Battery Co., Gold Medal Radio Phonograph, Hudson's Bay Co., Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co., King Quality Products, Marshall-Wells Co., McLagen Phonograph Corporation, Perkins Electric Co., Plewes Ltd., Radio Corporation of Winnipeg, Sparling Sales Co., Sterling Specialities Co., Sharp's Ltd., Semen's Bros., Truscott Agencies, Victor Talking Machines, Winnipeg Piano Co., R. S. Williams and Sons, Wood - Vallance, Williard Storage Batteries.

The Leaders in the West

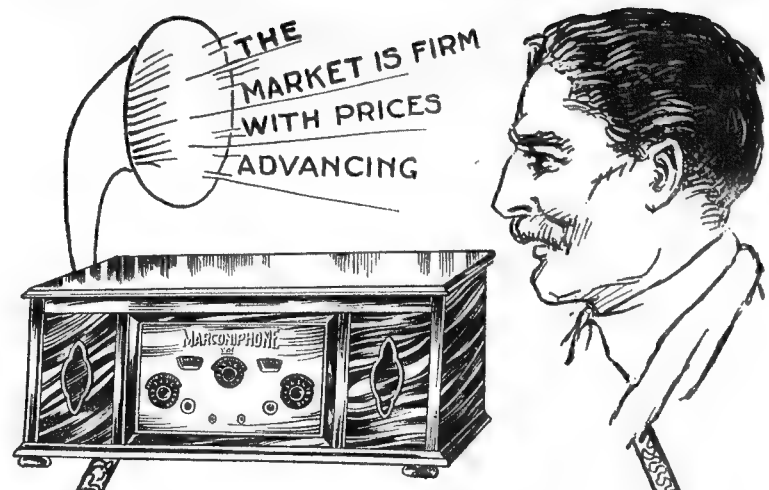
Continued from Page 27

complete the Hudson Bay Railway, but it had other railway work to consider as well, and this other work for the time being appeared to the government to be more necessary. The western people, however, should help the government by sending to parliament men who would sit in the Liberal caucus and thus have a voice in the framing of policies. He believed that there was enough money still due on the western lands which had been set apart to provide money for the building of the Hudson Bay Railway, to complete the line, but in the meantime the government had to vote the money and that meant there should be sufficient support for the project in the government ranks.

There were other problems on which the Liberals and Progressives were very largely in agreement, the premier said, and he urged that the two parties should sink their differences and get together. He wanted men in the cabinet who could properly represent the viewpoint of Western Canada. On assuming office he had given every province in the Dominion representation in the cabinet, but the Progressives had decided to stand aloof and the cabinet minister appointed from Alberta had to find a seat in Quebec.

Liberal Fiscal Policy

In their fiscal policy Premier King said the Liberals aimed at uniting and not dividing the country. The tariff advocated by Mr. Meighen he said was suitable for one part of the country, but not for other parts, and if persisted in would undo confederation. It was necessary to steer a course between the extreme of high protection on the one side and the extreme of free trade on the other. He thought the best policy was one of a tariff for revenue, which at the same time would protect the existing industries from conditions of outside competition which were injurious to them. The government, he said, had also decided to appoint an advisory board in the matter of tariff and taxation, and it was their desire to have on



No Farmer can *Afford* to be without a Marconiphone.

Knowing prices and conditions *before* going to market assures the farmer of *hundreds* of dollars of extra yearly profit on what he sells. Accurate and complete market and weather reports are broadcast by radio daily from leading centres and received clearly on a Marconiphone.
A Marconiphone easily pays for itself in a year.

Then, think of the endless entertainment it furnishes!
Write for booklet **"B F"**

***Two* New Marconiphones—**

VI—A 4-valve set with 6-valve volume.
VII—An 8-valve superheterodyne with resistance-coupled amplification which completely eliminates distortion.

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Distributors for Manitoba
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"Lively and Lasting" **RELIABLE** TRADE MARK

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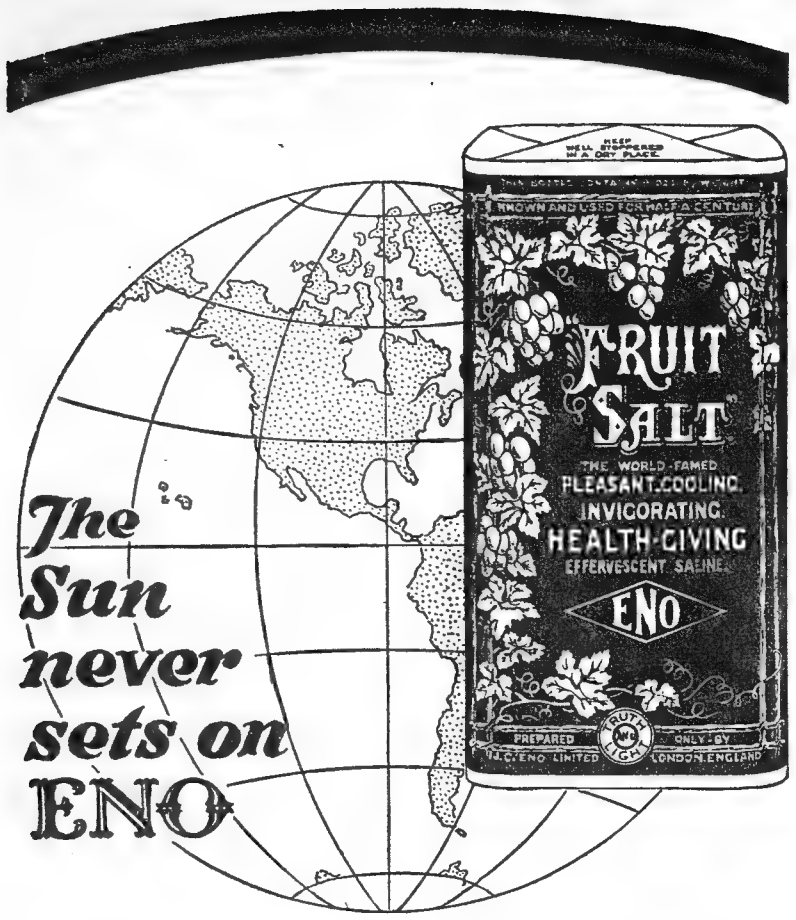

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ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

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The World-Famed Effervescent Saline

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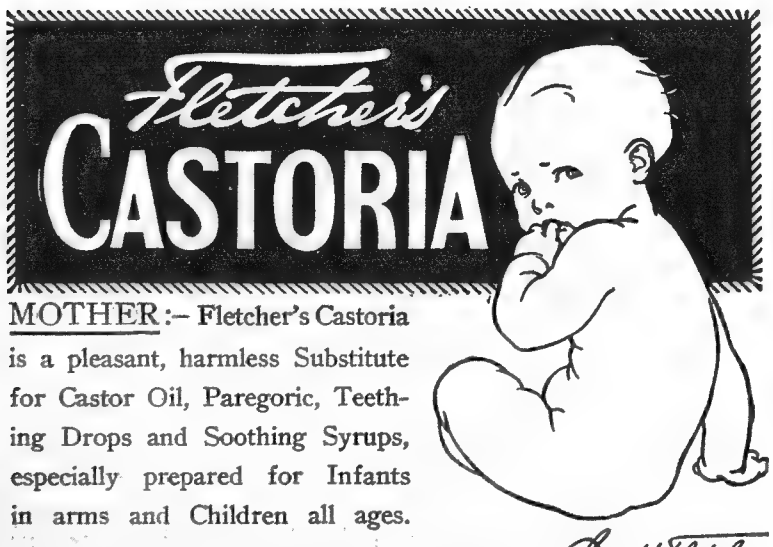

MOTHER:— Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, especially prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it

Buy, Sell or Exchange through our Classified columns

that board men who had the confidence of the farmers, the manufacturers and the business men and a woman who understood the effect of the tariff and taxation upon the home.

The Crows Nest Pass Rates

With regard to the railway question Premier King said that government ownership should have a fair chance, and he was not in favor of the amalgamation of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National systems. He declared that there had been and should be no political interference with the administration of the Canadian National Railway. The Canadian Pacific should also receive fair consideration. It was a national system and it was desirable to have a healthy competition in the development of service between the two systems.

In connection with the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, Premier King claimed that the course of the government would have been the same if there had been no Progressives in parliament. The government, he said, had restored the Crow's Nest Pass rates, but the Canadian Pacific Railway claimed that they were only operative on the portions of the railway which were built prior to 1897. This led to discrimination and the Board of Railway Commissioners supported the Canadian Pacific Railway. The government then restored the rates as they had been pending judgment by the Supreme Court. Subsequently parliament decided that the rates on grain and flour should be retained for all the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway, and the other rates established by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement had been abolished.

The West should have more representation on the Board of Railway Commissioners, Premier King said, and this additional representation would not be delayed if the West would send to parliament representatives who would support him.

There was need, the Premier continued, for control of ocean rates as well as railway rates, but it was impossible, he said, to fight the ocean combine if the government had not a stronger support in the House. Ocean rates had an important bearing on immigration, and the country needed a vigorous immigration policy. Increase of population leading to increase of production would furnish the solution to the railway problem.

Senate Reform

Senate reform, Mr. King said, could only be accomplished with the aid and consent of the Senate. In order to get this aid all the senators recently appointed had given a pledge to support any measure proposed by the government for the reform of the upper chamber. The Progressives, he said, could not reform the Senate as they had no power to appoint senators, and if Mr. Meighen were returned to power he would appoint senators who were not pledged to Senate reform. With the appointment of senators who were friendly to reform, the present hostile majority in the Senate would in time be wiped out, and it would be possible by joint action in the two houses to effect any reform that was deemed desirable.

Premier King concluded with a strong appeal for a united Canada and the bringing of Western Canada into closer relationship with the rest of the Dominion. "As a government" he said "we appeal to you to help us bring about a united Canada. We want the light of the West to shine upon our policies."

Wants Dunning in Cabinet

Premier King spoke at Regina on September 29, and had with him on the platform Premier Dunning, of Saskatchewan. The speech of the prime minister was practically a repetition of his opening speech at Neepawa. In connection with cabinet representation he said that he would like to have two representatives of Saskatchewan in the cabinet, and he added, "I venture to ask the good people of Saskatchewan to allow me to take to the wider councils of this nation the premier of Saskatchewan. I want the West to have adequate cabinet representation, provided the West sends me the following out of which I can make adequate

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If you are a victim of Stomach Troubles—Gas, Sourness, Pain or Bloating—you may have quick and certain relief by following this simple advice.

Don't take strong medicines, artificial digestants or pull down your system by following unnecessary starvation diets.

Never hurry your meal or overeat of anything, but within reason most folks may eat what they like—if they will keep their stomach sweet, clean and active and free from the souring acids that hinder or paralyze the work of digestion.

And the best and easiest way to do this is to follow every meal with a small amount of pure Bisurated Magnesia—a pleasant, harmless and inexpensive form of Magnesia that promptly neutralizes acidity and keeps your stomach sweet and clean.

A week's trial of Bisurated Magnesia, which may be obtained from any druggist for only a few cents, will easily convince you of the great value of this old English recipe.

Be sure and get BISURATED Magnesia—not a laxative.

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Bothered Over A Year. Cuticura Healed.

"I was bothered with pimples for over a year. They were hard and small and scaled over and were scattered all over my face. The pimples itched causing me to scratch and my face was disfigured.

"I tried other remedies but without success. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using it I got relief. I purchased more and in about two months I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Kathleen Menzies, Northumberland St., Whitney, N. B., January 2, 1925.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.
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Get the Handy Tube

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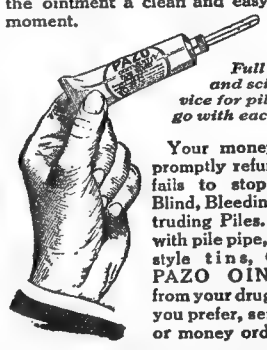

Full directions and scientific advice for pile sufferers go with each tube.

Your money will be promptly refunded if it fails to stop Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. Tubes, with pile pipe, 75c.; old style tins, 60c. Get PAZO OINTMENT from your druggist; or, if you prefer, send stamps or money order direct.

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My ambulant method will successfully cure protruding, itching or bleeding piles. No pain—no surgery. Delay means trouble.
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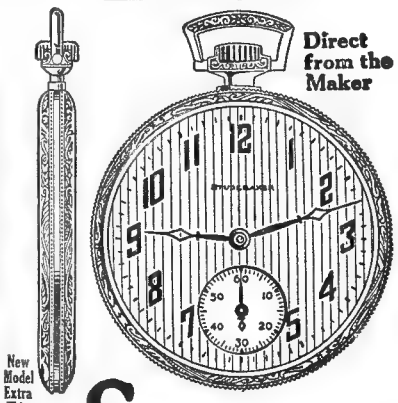

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representation. You must choose. You cannot have your cake and eat it. If you prefer Western Canada to send to parliament a group of men who are not going to help the administration but are going to say "we are holier than thou, we will stand apart, we will keep away from the rest of you"—you cannot expect me out of that group to choose cabinet ministers—I am here to plead with you in your own behalf to give us the voice of Western Canada on all of our policies. I want men who will come into our caucus and fight for the needs of Western Canada. We want to hear the voice of the West in larger measure."

Premier Dunning's Speech

Premier Dunning added his voice to that of Premier King in pleading that the low tariff forces of Western Canada be not divided. The outstanding issue of this election, Mr. Dunning said, is the proposal of the Conservative party, if returned to power, to bring about an all-round increase in the customs tariff. Mr. Meighen admitted that increasing the tariff would bring no benefit whatever to the West, and had offered "a species of horse trade by way of alleged but very indefinite compensation in railway rates to the West and the maritimes for the extra taxation involved in his tariff proposal." That form of compensation, Mr. Dunning said, was so futile and impractical as to be unworthy of discussion, and no one in Canada was discussing it as a serious proposition. The West was just beginning to see improved conditions when Mr. Meighen and his party had come along with a proposal to rob the West of the fruits of years of struggle, by an all-round increase in that part of Dominion taxation which at present bears most heavily upon the West.

Ruinous for The West

Conservative speakers in some parts of Canada, Mr. Dunning said, are stating as the policy of their party the raising of the Canadian tariff to the same level as that of the United States. "I have made some study of the possible effect of this," Premier Dunning stated, "and wish to solemnly state here my opinion that a Canadian tariff on the same basis as that of the United States would ruin Western Canada by forcing the cost of production so high as to make farming operations generally unprofitable."

With an issue so clear and fundamental, he regretted exceedingly the division of the whole tariff forces in Western Canada. He could not dictate or influence the course to be taken by the Liberals or Progressives in any constituency, but he did plead that both display a sufficient interest in the welfare of the country to see to it that their rivalry did not result in the election of Tories supporting a policy absolutely opposed by the great majority of western people.

Mr. Dunning concluded by asking the electors of Regina to support the Liberal candidate, F. N. Darke, on the 29th of October.

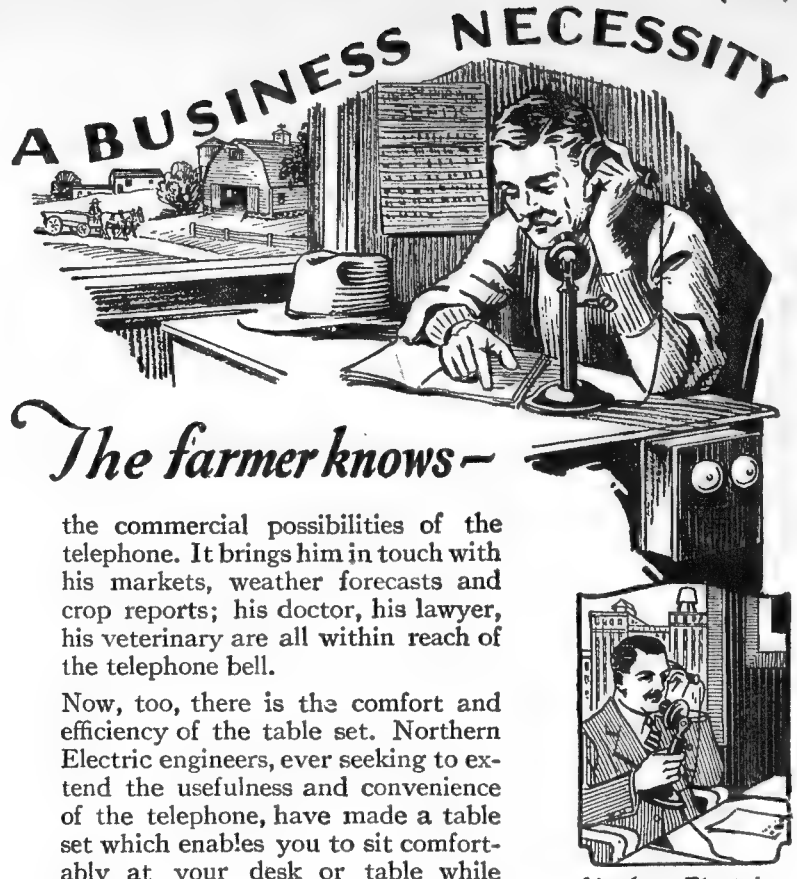
Dunning to go East

A Canadian Press dispatch from Toronto, dated September 29, states that Premier King will return East in time to be in his own riding on the official nomination day, namely October 22. On October 23, he will address a mass meeting in Toronto, and will be accompanied by the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, premier of Saskatchewan, who will also conduct a number of meetings in the Liberal interests in Ontario in the last week before election.

Pasteur

Continued from Page 7

saving of human lives upon which no price can be placed, but even these unusual accomplishments do not represent the sum total of Pasteur's contribution to the world. Every advance in the treatment of infectious diseases, in methods of inoculation and in antiseptic practices can be traced back to the explorations of one man in the realm of the invisible. All honor to the man who lit the lamp of knowledge that burns more brightly as the years go by.



The farmer knows—

the commercial possibilities of the telephone. It brings him in touch with his markets, weather forecasts and crop reports; his doctor, his lawyer, his veterinary are all within reach of the telephone bell.

Now, too, there is the comfort and efficiency of the table set. Northern Electric engineers, ever seeking to extend the usefulness and convenience of the telephone, have made a table set which enables you to sit comfortably at your desk or table while telephoning.

Write for particulars to your Telephone Company or to our nearest branch house

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A Great Selling Agency

THOUSANDS more producers in Western Canada ship livestock to United Livestock Growers than to any other livestock agency in the West.

United Livestock Growers has more customers buying livestock from it than buy from any other livestock agency in the West.

It was this organization that alone made possible the development of Co-operative livestock shipping.

It is only through United Livestock Growers that co-operative selling of cattle is carried on. This is the greatest improvement in the selling of livestock which has been made for many years.

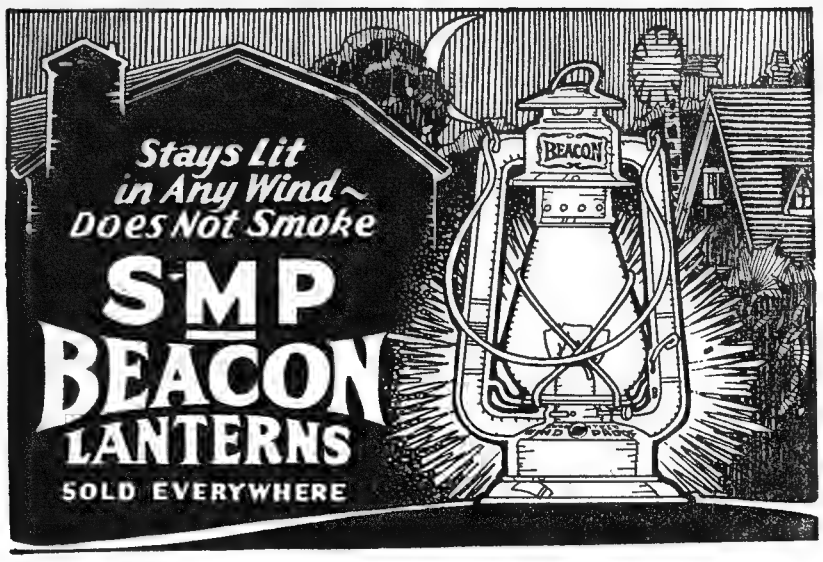
New customers have been developed for stocker and feeder cattle. No commission is charged on such cattle purchased from the pool.

More than $75,000.00 has been distributed in patronage dividends.

This is a great Livestock Selling Agency

UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS
LIMITED

WINNIPEG MOOSE JAW EDMONTON CALGARY



Why stropping is necessary

No steel ever made keeps its edge indefinitely—that is why it is necessary to strop your blade. The only safety razor that sharpens its own blade is the

Valet Auto-Strop Razor

$5, up to $25; other models at lower prices

75

WINTER EXCURSIONS to California ~the land of perpetual sunshine

—where it's summertime in winter, where sun-kissed beaches, surf-bathing, orange groves, palm-lined drives and pleasing new scenes invite you to rest and recuperate after a season of hard toil.

Now that the harvest is completed and winter's rigors are before you, bundle up the entire family and travel by rail to the Pacific Northwest, then take the delightful short ocean voyage on the ocean liners of the Admiral Line from Victoria or Seattle to sunny California—San Francisco, Los Angeles, Long Beach, San Diego. This delightful short ocean voyage is a real holiday in itself—dancing, music, deck-sports, promenading—in fact the journey will prove all too short.

For fares and detailed information and descriptive literature ask

Any agent of the Canadian Pacific or Canadian Northern Railways

E. G. McMICKEN, *Passenger Traffic Mgr.*, Seattle, Washington

You'll be agreeably surprised how economical the holiday is. Ask your local railroad agent about the attractive round-trip fares!

Pacific Steamship Co.

Acres of Flowers

What is more beautiful than a field of flax in bloom, bordered by multi-colored strips of prairie flowers? Landscape gardeners spend fortunes to duplicate scenes that pass unnoticed on farms along the edge of the bush country. Mrs. R. H. Hancox sends us the above view from "High Meadows," Rochfort Bridge P.O., Alta.

A Tariff for Farmers

Continued from Page 27

made any promise to raise the general tariff to the level of the United States tariff. If returned to power he would have a review of the tariff schedules and they would make such changes as were necessary in the interests of Canadian industry. It was important, he said, that there should be stability in the tariff, and that the business men of this country should not be confronted year by year with the uncertainties which attached to a policy of continual reductions in the tariff.

He pledged his party to a policy of economy in public administration and to reductions in taxation.

Hudson Bay Railway

He accused Premier King of attempting to bribe the voters of the prairie provinces with promises regarding the Hudson Bay Railway. The people of Western Canada he said had a right to demand the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, and if he was returned to power he would "take immediate steps to ascertain the cost of completion, so as to give it a fair trial," and as soon as the money was available he would spend it and get the road into operation. He would be disappointed he said if he could not come back to Western Canada at the next election with the railway finished. The present government had made a lot of promises in regard to the railroad, but a Conservative government had started to build the road and a Conservative government would finish it. He concluded by urging that the people should not think in sections and should not take counsel of petty differences but should consider what was best for the Dominion as a whole.

An Accommodating Orphan Colt

Mrs. Thos. Trodden, Findlater, Sask., sends us the unusual story of the raising of this orphan colt. Left motherless at birth and given the run of a board corral where a mare with a three weeks' colt was tied, the little orphan helped himself to rations without protest from the mare. The two colts from that time entered into the closest friendship and are now inseparable. From birth this colt preferred to have his supplementary helpings of cows milk in a bowl, scorning the use of a bottle.

No Free Advertising

A violinist was bitterly disappointed with the account of his recital printed in the paper of a small town.

"I told your man three or four times," complained the musician to the owner of the paper, "that the instrument I used was a genuine Stradivarius, and in his story there was not a word about it, not a word."

Whereupon the owner said with a laugh:

"That is as it should be. When Mr. Stradivarius gets his fiddles advertised in my paper under ten cents a line, you come around and let me know."

Learn to Mount Specimens like These

BE A TAXIDERMIST

Learn at home by mail to mount and stuff **birds, animals, game-heads, fish**—tan furs and skins and make fine rugs and robes. Wonderfully interesting and fascinating. Easily, quickly learned in spare time. Save your trophies. Decorate your room and home with finest of art. Make taxidermy your hobby.

Old reliable school—75,000 **graduates.** Success guaranteed. **Big profits.** Sell your mounted specimens and mount for others. Big demand for the work. Have a business of your own. Earn money in spare time for athletic goods, guns, traps, radio, books and vacations. A great opportunity. Grasp it. Write today.

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Cannot be happy—good-natured—or intelligent, if he is sick. At every drug store and pet shop you can obtain

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Imperial Dog Medicines

Every dog lover should have a copy of our book, sent FREE on request

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CALGARY, NOVEMBER 3 to 6, 1925

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Alberta Livestock Associations - Calgary

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A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis

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will reduce them and leave no blemish. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. $2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the antiseptic liniment for Boils, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price $1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 195 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

The Indian Medicine Man

In the days when Indians roamed these western prairies without interference from "palefaces," the medicine man was an important personage—in fact he was a combination of healer, seer, priest, interpreter of dreams and judicial authority. Although he was skilled in the use of herbs and natural remedies, his real power lay in a knowledge of his compatriots' temperament. Beside being bound hand and foot by superstitious beliefs, they had a dread of things unseen which was intensified by their ignorance of Nature's laws. The medicine man was well aware of these characteristics and made the best of them when treating the sick. To increase his hold on the people he claimed to have mystical powers derived from certain deities and animals and to be in touch with spirits from time to time. All this profoundly impressed the savage mind. In addition the medicine man professed to be able to keep disease at bay, and carried around a stock of charms or fetishes guaranteed to "work." Some of these consisted of a feather, a bone, a tuft of hair, a bunch of sticks or other articles supposed to ward off catastrophes and to render witchcraft entirely harmless to those who wore them. Of course large prices were charged for such protection, especially when the medicine man declared the charm to be a cure for all diseases.

However, a medicine man was to be seen at his best when treating the sick. On being summoned he first entered into negotiations with the family for what he considered a suitable fee. Such a practice seems queer today, but in times gone by was quite "the thing" to do, regardless of how urgently the patient needed attention. The healer made a charge as large as he believed the family finances could stand and asked for payment in ponies, buffalo meat or money, according to the custom of the tribe. He was usually pretty sure of receiving prompt settlement because the people feared his power to bring disaster upon them in the case of non-payment.

When the financial part was settled, the healer gave the patient his attention. The first part of the treatment usually consisted of a minute enquiry into the symptoms of the sufferer, his habits and his dreams, if he had any of late. The medicine man made a point of asking whether he had broken any of the laws of his tribe, or had done something forbidden, such as eating an animal after which his family was called. If perchance he had committed any of these offences, the medicine man seized upon the opportunity of blaming the deed for the illness. Being superstitious the family readily fell in with this idea.

Of course the patient was bound to answer each question truthfully without reserve, for if any information was kept back the medicine man refused to take any responsibility for working a cure. Thus, it is easily seen how great a power he exerted over his tribesmen.

After the lengthy questioning and examining of the patient, the medicine man usually made a statement as to the cause of the illness, and if possible fixed the blame on the man's deeds, or on his dreams, or on an evil spirit that had taken possession of him. Following this, came treatment varied to suit the occasion. Sometimes it consisted of laying hot stones on inflamed regions or of inserting a red-hot wire into a decayed tooth. A patient with a high temperature was sometimes placed in what was called a sweat-box, and then was dipped into ice-cold water. Fire was also employed as a remedy on occasions while massaging and kneading of the flesh was also carried on.

Some healers made a practice of sucking the spot where the pain was most intense, and then produced a spider or a beetle or a bird's foot which was supposed to have caused the trouble. In reality, of course, it came from a pocket or bottle carried by the medicine man for the purpose. This performance was calculated to make a profound impression upon the family and patient, which it usually did.

When necessary the medicine man tried to drive out the evil spirit that had taken hold of the patient by beating upon drums and tom toms and singing songs for hours at a time. The noise was sometimes carried on day after day. All this profoundly impressed savage minds and increased their belief in the powers of the healer. If the treatment was successful, the mystical power of the medicine man was given the credit, while if the patient died, the healer took good care to lay the blame at the door of an evil spirit or an enemy or of wrong-doing on the part of the sufferer.

Such methods would not be countenanced for one moment among civilized people but among a race fenced in by superstitious beliefs and fear of the supernatural, the medicine man's treatment was accepted by everyone.

The Eskimos and Jazz

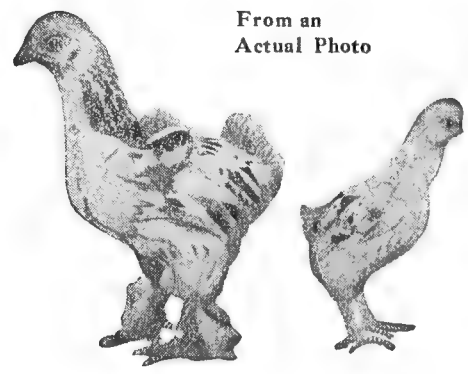
The Eskimo loves music. He will sit on the ice for hours, in a temperature that would put an ordinary thermometer out of business, and listen to the phonograph.

The Eskimo native music is made on great hoops, as big around as dishpans, over which a skin is tightly stretched. They are something like drums and a good deal like tambourines; you can take your choice which to call them. Eight musicians and drum-tambourines of different sizes make an Eskimo orchestra. Each man pounds away with a little white rod the length of a walking-stick. All the notes of the octave are thus produced. As the players sing as they play, and as they keep perfect time, the music has good points of its own, but it has strict limits, so, when the Eskimo hears real orchestral music it delights him extremely. When McMillan, the Arctic explorer, last sailed for the Arctic, a phonograph company sent him a fine portable machine and a number of records. In his winter quarters, frozen fast to the ice, within nine degrees of the North Pole, the phonograph was used continually and concerts of "canned music" were given to the Eskimo.

Then an amazing thing was found out. The Eskimo is not civilized, but he can appreciate the most civilized music. He likes it far better than the barbaric strains of jazz. Jazz may appeal to the African or the Indian, but the Eskimo is rather bored by it; he prefers Liszt. When the "Hungarian Rhapsody" was played, the blubber-loving native would crouch down on the ice and listen, and stay on as long as the notes would float on the freezing air. "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" was received with as much enthusiasm as in the Paris Opera House. The voices of the stars of the Metropolitan company and the piano solos of Josef Hofmann were all prime favorites. Jazz was nowhere.

The Eskimo musical taste is sound, it appears.

From the same hatch - *but what a difference in growth!*



From an Actual Photo

Both these Brahma chicks were 5 weeks old when photo was taken, and both were hatched artificially from the same hen's eggs, in the same tray of the same incubator. The larger one was fed from his fifth day on rations containing Chickadee Yeast Food. The smaller one was given the same rations identically with the exception of Chickadee Yeast Food. **Vitamines made the difference!**

CHICKADEE YEAST FOOD *for* POULTRY

Proper feeding makes all the difference in the world with poultry. And, in recent years, it has become established that there is no substance that is so reliable a source of essential vitamines as Pure Dry Yeast. And that's what gives Chickadee Yeast Food its marvellous power to promote growth, prevent disease and increase production—its richness in vitamines. It is a yeast product made by the makers of the famous Royal Yeast Cakes. You feed it in the growing or laying mash—wet or dry. And you begin at once to get the results you want — healthier, stronger, more productively profitable poultry.

Just Try It!

The cost is low—results are quick and sure—cut off the coupon below, pin a dollar bill to it and send to us. By return mail you will receive a 1½ lb. Can—and a trial will convince you.

1½ lb. Cans $1.00—All Charges Prepaid
12½ lb. Cans $5.00—Express Charges Collect
Write for Free Booklet, "Chickadee Profits."

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA

Poultry Dept., G.G.
E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd.,
Toronto, Canada.

Kindly send me, all delivery charges prepaid, a 1½ lb. can of Chickadee Yeast Food. I enclose $1.00 in full payment.

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ADDRESS.....

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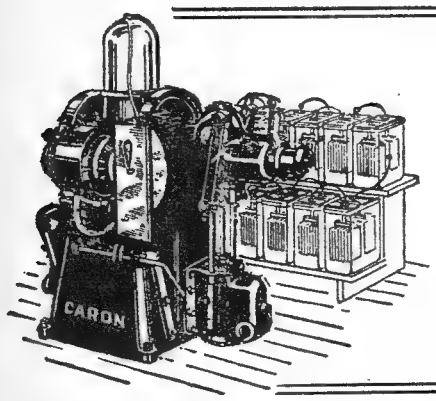
Please Write Plainly

G.G.



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YOU do not risk one cent in proving to your own satisfaction that Maple Leaf Flour is all that is claimed for it.

Maple Leaf Flour for bread, cake and pastry is made from selected Canadian hard wheat, carefully milled and tested at every stage of the milling, and guaranteed against the slightest variation in quality.

Try it out in your own home. Bake a few batches of biscuits as a test. You will find that Maple Leaf Flour gives them at *every* baking that same teasing aroma that starts digestion. Maple Leaf Flour is famous for the even texture it brings to biscuit making. And for cakes it lends a richness and feathery delicacy to even the plainest recipe.

Read the Guarantee Below

Ask your dealer about a remarkable Course in "Cookery Arts and Kitchen Management," written by Anna Lee Scott, the renowned Domestic Science authority. It's FREE to every user of *Maple Leaf Flour*.

Maple Leaf Milling Co., Limited
Winnipeg, Manitoba

MAPLE LEAF FLOUR
FOR BREAD CAKE & PASTRY

Farmers! Advertise in the Farmers' Market Place

Women in Federal Politics

Continued from Page 6

laid down any pacific policy for his own party. Mr. Forke, for the Progressives, has laid it down that by making the primary industries of the country profitable and by directing immigration to the primary industries the development of the country would be immensely stimulated.

The Tariff and Taxation

It is on the tariff and taxation that the real lines of cleavage between the parties is to be discerned. The Liberal policy and the King government practice on the tariff were reviewed in an article in The Guide last week. The Conservative policy is contained in the resolution introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Meighen, and which was included in the report of Mr. Meighen's speech at Wingham, appearing in The Guide for September 23. Briefly, it may be said that the Liberal policy is a lower tariff with due regard for adequate protection for some industries. The Conservative policy is more protection for Canadian industries through a higher tariff with due regard to the revenue needs of the government. The Progressive policy is persistent downward revision of the tariff with a view to the elimination of the protective principle altogether. The Liberal platform calls for an increase of the British preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff (it is about one-third now); the Progressives include the preferential tariff in the steady downward revision while the Conservatives are for wiping out the British preference altogether.

The policies of the three parties in all these respects is given in The Guide issues of September 16, 23 and 30.

A Homemaker's Question

These, then, are the great questions to be threshed out in this election campaign, and they are of interest to women no less than to men. The tariff and taxation in particular should be given attention by women. Tariff and taxation policies may lead to an increase or decrease of profits, to higher or lower wages, to better or worse conditions of living, to a decent or a degraded public life, to justice or injustice. They may make all the difference between an adequate and an inadequate family income; between a comfortable and a miserable home. In this question of the tariff and taxation women are vitally concerned just because of its direct bearing on the home. What ought to be, from the standpoint of happy and contented homes for the mass of the people? That is the standard to which all the questions before the people in this election should be referred and no one question is of more importance in this respect than that of the effects of the tariff and taxation upon the lives of the masses. In the remark quoted at the beginning of this article, Premier King was right; it is for the women voters to consider carefully the record of his party and his government on this great question and determine whether he was as right in his actions as in his thinking.

Evolution on the Farm

It is interesting to survey the progress which agriculture has made within the last 100 years. Science is now applied to the study of soil composition, plant diseases and insect pests. Transportation, financing, insurance and marketing methods are vastly changed, as is our machinery, breeds of livestock, and many varieties of grains, grasses, vegetables and fruit.

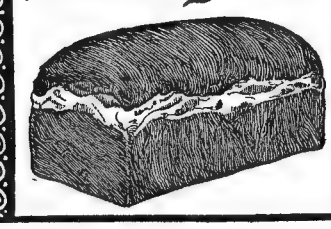
Henry Ford says that farming will undergo greater changes in the next few years than any other industry. One of these changes will be no doubt the application of advertising to farm products. It would be making a wise move to study the costs, figure the profits and look over the variety of things to which advertising can be applied. You can do this now by looking through the Farmers' Market Place on Page 40. At the same time you may see something you need at a bargain price.

A Bit Slow

"How are the incubators getting along?" asked a friend of his neighbor who had recently bought some.

"Why, all right, I suppose; but although I have had them for two weeks now, not one of the four has laid an egg yet."

BAKE YOUR OWN BREAD WITH
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
The standard of Quality for over 50 years



See page 40 for the place where 75,000 readers Buy, Sell and Exchange

$283.94 income per Month!

—that's what A. C. Lindholm made for the past nine and one-half months. Every cent of this money came from ONE ACRE OF LAND under the Runnymede system of intensive farming.

SUCCEED THE RUNNYMEDE WAY

The Runnymede College of Intensive Farming will teach you to do what Lindholm did, and better! In a thorough course you will learn to make **REAL MONEY** from poultry—to greatly increase your income from rabbits, squabs and berries—to sell at top-notch prices.

The Runnymede Plan has brought success to hundreds. Thirteen weeks spent here will train **YOU** for good profits from an independent business. Enroll now.

Runnymede College is within the limits of the city of Los Angeles, ten miles from the ocean and mountains. Practical experience is the thing that counts; you'll get plenty at Runnymede, which is run in connection with the world-famous Runnymede Demonstration Acre, in the nation's greatest intensive farming district.

A diploma from the Runnymede College includes a course from the American Poultry School.

Write for free illustrated booklet.

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Please send free illustrated booklet.
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"MIRACLE" Varnish is made in clear and eight colors.

777 MIRACLE VARNISH

"MIRACLE" Finishes are made in 28 beautiful colors.

Ask Your Dealer to Show You

MIRACLE
VARNISHES and FINISHES

Note how thick it is—note its rich, heavy body —Try it and you will find that "Miracle" has the body to give a surface of rich lustre, and it dries with a hard, durable surface that will keep its new, fresh appearance long after ordinary paint would require a new coating. "Miracle" is made from an old English recipe.

Use It Anywhere!

One quality only—for outside or inside work Furniture or Motor Cars

"MIRACLE" VARNISH STAINS

Clear and 8 transparent colors.

"MIRACLE" FINISHES

—are made in 28 beautiful colors.

Her Rheumatism Vanished!

After two years of agony, this woman thanks Tanlac for restoring lost health

*For two years *Mary Arpentigny had rheumatism in her right arm and hand so bad she couldn't lift a comb to her hair. Indigestion made matters worse.*

Finally her brother urged her to try Tanlac and improvement came with the first bottle. "Now," writes Mrs. Arpentigny, "my appetite is fine, my indigestion is gone and every sign of rheumatism has left me. I only hope others will profit by my experience."

*Authentic statement ; address on request.

* * *

More people have been helped back to health by Tanlac than by any other tonic. Physicians testify to that. Our files are crammed with letters of grateful thanks from every part of the world. Isn't this evidence enough for you?

Don't go feeling worse and worse each day. Head off that sick spell. Start the Tanlac treatment today.

Ask for a bottle of Tanlac at your druggist's. Take it according to directions and see how much better you feel. We know what it can do for you because we know how it has brought health to thousands like you. It's folly not to make the test.

NOTE: For Constipation, take Tanlac Vegetable Pills, Nature's own harmless laxative.

TANLAC
FOR YOUR HEALTH

Annual Sheep and Swine Sale

To be held in the Winter Fair Building

Brandon, Wednesday, October 21

The sales will be conducted under the auspices and management of the Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.

Pure-bred rams and ewes of the different breeds will be offered, also a number of grade ewes.

Pure-bred boars and sows will be offered, the bacon breeds predominating.

If you have breeding stock to sell send for entry forms and conditions of sale.

If you are in need of a ram or boar, or wish to increase your flock or herd of females, we will be glad to give you information about the animals entered.

Sale commences 1.30 o'clock sharp

Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations

HUGH GILMOUR, Pres., Sheep Breeders' Association.

J. E. RETTIE, Secretary, Exhibition Offices, Brandon.

A. C. McPHAIL, Pres., Swine Breeders' Association.

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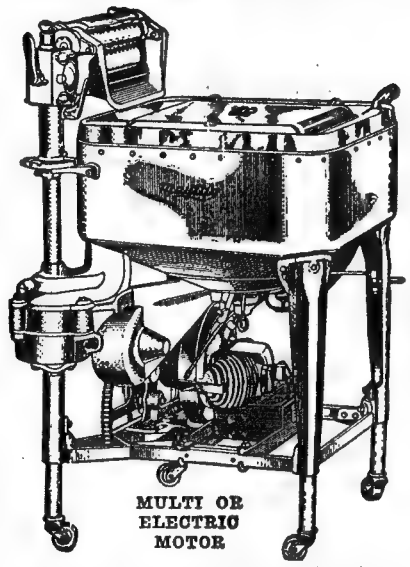


Because it is the World's Best Washer

Your local dealer will be glad to show you why the Maytag "Gyrafoam" is the world's best washer.

MEN! If you want to reduce by a half the labor and time of wash day for your wife, mother or sister, give her a Maytag "Gyra-foam." Proof of this can be immediately furnished by a demonstration through your local dealer.

Washes twice as fast as any other washer.

Three to seven minutes for a full tub of dirty clothes.

Washes finest clothes more quickly than is humanly possible.

9 Reasons for World Leadership

1. Washes faster.
2. Washes cleaner.
3. Largest hourly capacity in the world.
4. Most compact washer made. Takes floor space only 25 inches square.
5. Cast aluminum tub. Can't warp, rot, swell, split or rust.
6. Easily adjusted to your height.
7. Clothes can be put in or taken out with the washer running.
8. Tub cleans itself.
9. All metal wringer. Self adjusting, instant tension release.

Endorsed by Every User

Maytag Gyrafoam Washer

WITH CAST ALUMINUM TUB

THE MAYTAG CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG CALGARY

But Was the Doctor Grateful?

"Oh, I am so grateful that you came so quickly in response to my call, doctor!" said the young bride.

"Well," replied the physician, smiling into the pretty face, "I am only too glad to do so, particularly as you said it was so urgent."

"Yes, doctor, it is," she replied. "Some unexpected guests have come and the butler hasn't turned up as he promised. And as I know you are accustomed to killing things, I wanted to ask if you would kill a couple of chickens for me."

She Knew All Right

Little John came down to breakfast with a tired look in his eyes.

"Oh, mother," sighed the kid, "I had such a terrible dream last night! I dreamed I was having a fight with a great big bear bigger'n this house, and he tore me almost to little bits. Does a horrid dream like that mean anything?"

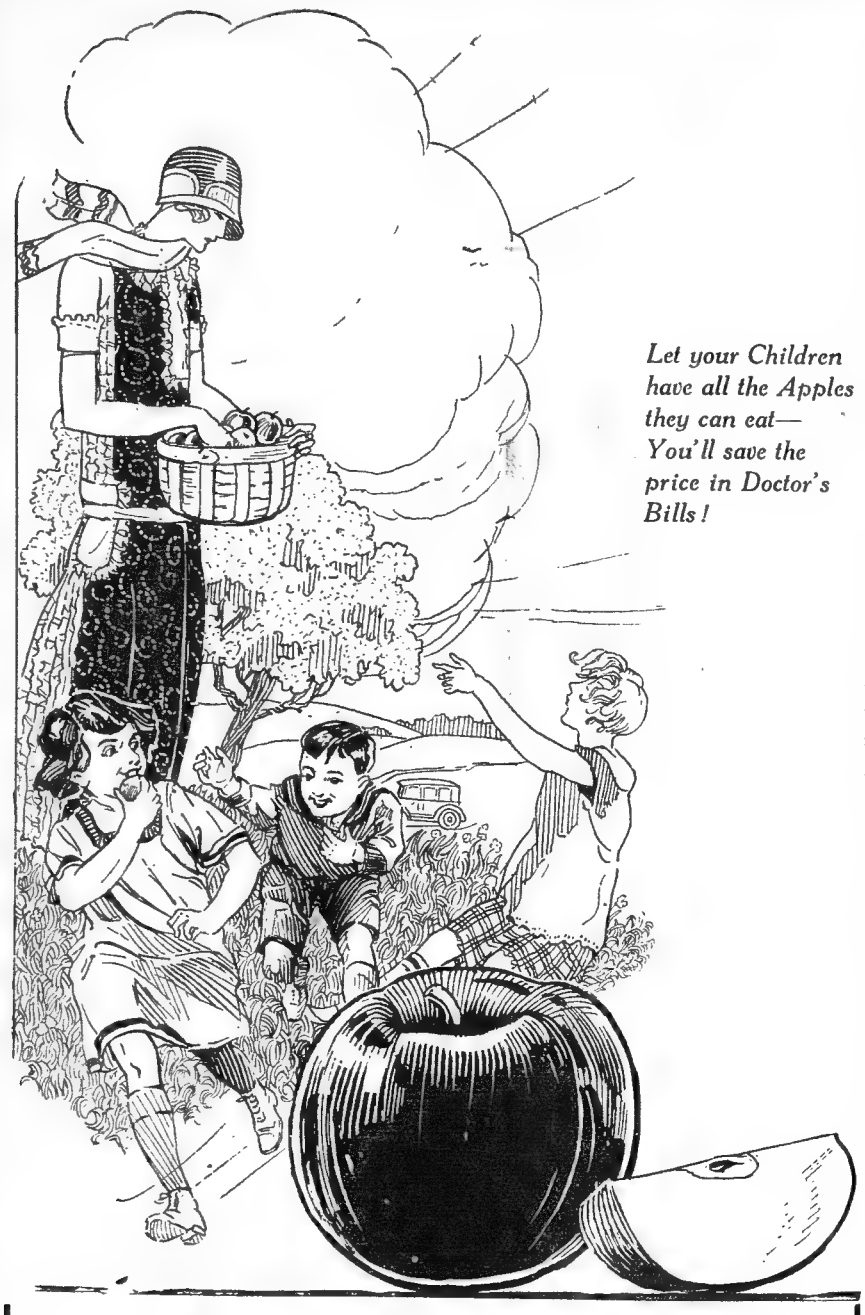
"It does, my son," returned mother in a voice of ominous calm as she reached for her slipper. "It means that I know what became of that mince pie I couldn't find last night."

The New Serial Story

The Guide's new serial has an intensely interesting plot for the reader who likes a story woven out of the "Hudson Bay Company's Activities." This feature and the valuable information on the Dominion election will make The Guide doubly interesting during the coming weeks.

For this reason we urge, if your subscription is about to expire, that you renew it promptly. The address label on the front cover of your Guide shows the date upon which your renewal falls due. Many new readers are being added to our lists these days, so to avoid missing a single issue of The Guide don't fail to send along your renewal.

Shop with the crowd through our Classified Columns



APPLES

Early October is the proper time to put your early winter apples into your cellar. This year you should buy

OK McIntosh Reds
OK Jonathans

as being the finest all-round apples for eating and cooking. Later winter varieties will be along by November 1, and will keep till spring.

Associated Growers of British Columbia Limited
Head Office - Vernon, B.C.

On the Road to Ottawa

Progressive candidates nominated to date in the three prairie provinces.

Manitoba		
Brandon	Robert Forke	Present member
Dauphin	W. J. Ward	Present member
Lisgar	J. L. Brown	Present member
Marquette	C. S. Stevenson	Hon. T. A. Crerar retires
Neepawa	R. Milne	Present member
Portage la Prairie	H. Leader	Present member
Provencher	A. L. Beaubien	Present member
Selkirk	L. P. Bancroft	Present member
Springfield	J. Holland	R. A. Hoey retires
Souris	J. Steedman	Present member
Saskatchewan		
Assiniboia	O. R. Gould	Present member
South Battleford	S. Bingham	New constituency
Humboldt	C. W. Stewart	Present member
Kindersley	A. M. Carmichael	Present member
Last Mountain	W. R. Fansher	New candidate, constituency divided
Long Lake	J. F. Johnston	Present member
Mackenzie	M. N. Campbell	Present member
Melfort	R. J. Greaves	New constituency
Melville	W. J. Hepburn	T. Sales retires
Moose Jaw	E. N. Hopkins	Present member
Prince Albert	Andrew Knox	Present member
Qu'Appelle	John Millar	Present member
Regina	M. J. Coldwell	Liberal seat
Rosetown	John Evans	Present member
Saskatoon	W. L. Kirkpatrick	New candidate, constituency divided
Swift Current	A. J. Lewis	Present member
Weyburn	John Morrison	Present member
Willow Bunch	R. M. Johnson	New constituency
Yorkton	Allan C. Stewart	New constituency
Alberta		
Acadia	Robert Gardner	Present member
Battle River	H. E. Spencer	Present member
Bow River	J. E. Garland	Present member
Camrose	W. T. Lucas	Present member
Edmonton West	James East (Prog.-Lab.)	New candidate, constituency divided
Lethbridge	L. N. Jelliff	Present member
Macleod	G. C. Coote	Present member
Peace River	D. M. Kennedy	Present member
Red Deer	A. Speakman	Present member
Wetaskiwin	D. W. Warner	Present member

What the East Thinks

Progressives Support Massey

Hon. Vincent Massey, president of the Massey-Harris Company, and one of the new members of the King cabinet, has received the Liberal nomination in Durham County and will not be opposed by the Progressives. On September 19, the local Progressives met and appointed a committee to interview Mr. Massey and report. The committee reported that after their conference with Mr. Massey they recommended that "members and friends of the Progressive movement in Durham County, support his candidature." Accordingly at a subsequent Progressive convention Mr. Massey was endorsed as the Progressive candidate, making it a straight contest between Liberal and Conservative in the constituency.

Dance to Progressive Music

Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, minister of marine and fisheries, who started some political guessing a few weeks ago by the ambiguous remark that the King government would do something with the Canadian National Railways if it were returned at the polls, has excited the ire of the Montreal Gazette because he has told the electors of Quebec that the present tariff is high enough to protect "worth-while industries." The people of Quebec, the Gazette says, know that the Progressive platform calls for "the complete abandonment of the protective policy." They know also that the minister of the interior had described the budget of 1924 as "the deathknell of protection." But, the Gazette goes on to say, "what they did not expect was a similar declaration from one of their own ministers, a gentleman who ought to know what the interests of his province are, and that the Forke-made King policy is inimical to those interests. When, therefore, the minister of marine is heard delivering an anti-tariff speech, almost within gunshot of Montreal, the public of this province must realize how close is the alliance between the King government and the western Progressives, and how complete is the Progressive ascendency. The electors in the great industrial province of Quebec, a province which owes its position to the national policy, must now dance to Progressive music, and Mr. Cardin will instruct them in the step."

The Voice of Montreal

The big Conservative noise in Montreal seems to be Hon. Esioff Leon Patenaude. Mr. Patenaude was made a member of the Borden cabinet in January, 1917, but he resigned the following June because he was opposed to conscription. He was elected to the Quebec legislature in 1923, but he has abandoned the provincial field and accepted the Conservative nomination for the federal constituency of Jacques Cartier, Montreal, which returned a Conservative from 1878 to 1917, and is now represented by a Liberal.

In accepting the nomination, Mr. Patenaude somewhat dramatically announced: "I am in every way free; I am free from Mr. Meighen even as I am free from Mr. King." Mr. Patenaude is for protection and for abolishing the British preference. He wants "the mad race of disastrous competition" between the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. stopped, and he believes that Senate reform means "undermining

Can You Sleep All Night?

Or Must You Get Up Frequently By Reason of Bladder Trouble?

If so, I would like to send you a sample of my Home Treatment so you can give it a trial. I want you to know how quickly it relieves the irritation in the bladder and stops the getting up nights to urinate every hour or two, which is very wearing and a source of endless annoyance. If you are looking for quick relief fill out the coupon below, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 854 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and a free trial will be sent you by mail.

COUPON

This coupon is good for a trial treatment of McWETHY'S HOME TREATMENT. Fill out your name and address on dotted lines, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 854 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and the sample treatment will at once be sent you by mail.

Name .....
Street or R.F.D. .....
City..... Prov.....

the pact of Confederation at its base."

What Mr. Patenaude's candidature really means is stated thus by the Montreal Star:

"It is clear that Mr. Patenaude does not regard himself as a recruit to any army already in the field. He is the independent leader of an independent movement. . . . He believes that the institutions, the industries, the traditions, the customs and the very soul of Quebec are in danger. It is no momentary question of a lowering or a raising of the tariff, important as that is. It is not even a last desperate effort to free the backs of the people from their bi-partisan railway burdens. It looks much further ahead than that. It is the vital and deeply-rooted issue as to whether Canada shall remain Canadian; or in the King regime, impotent, hesitatingly, hourly selling us piecemeal to the western Radicals, shall eventually dump us, helplessly bound by every manacle that ruthless finance can devise or poisoned propaganda can invent, on the doorstep of our great neighbor to be admitted on its own terms and in its own time. . . A vote for Patenaude will be a vote against the vacillations, the sordid bargainings, the timid submission to the western 'free traders' that have made of 'four years of King' only four years of stumbling toward national bankruptcy and American annexation." Mr. Patenaude enters the federal political field, says the Star, because "his native province of Quebec has interests at stake."

A Brutal Sectionalism

Read "Montreal" for "Quebec" in the Star's diatribe, says the Toronto Globe, and Patenaude's candidature is explained. The Globe says:

"In recent years much abuse has been heaped upon Western Canada because of its insistence upon what it deems to be its just rights: the press of Eastern Canada, and of Montreal in particular, has been quick to cry, 'Sectionalism.' In the past few months the maritimes have been speaking for themselves, only to meet in Montreal —for when the Star talks of 'Quebec' what it is thinking about manifestly is the 'interests' of Montreal—the reproof of 'Sectionalism.' West and East alike will be amazed, therefore, to find emerging in Montreal a species of sectionalism second to none in potentialities of danger; a sectionalism that cuts sheer across party lines and that has for its rock and base selfishness and narrow provincialism, a sectionalism that, with brutal frankness, places the weal of 'established eastern interests' and the 'port of Montreal' above that of a half-continent of struggling farmsteads and hard-pressed towns and cities.

"There seems no doubt as to where Mr. Patenaude stands. His Conservatism is merely nominal; he is with, if not of, Meighen, because he feels that in the ranks of Conservatism he may best advance the welfare of 'established eastern interests.'

"The term is an ominous one. Established eastern interests mean to Mr. Patenaude and the Montreal money barons established Montreal interests. Established Montreal interests are seeking a foothold in parliament; they desire a vantage ground from which they may oppose, not merely lower freight rates for Western Canada, but the St. Lawrence deep waterways scheme, Ontario's projects for hydro-electric development on the upper St. Lawrence, and, more than likely, the Canadian National Railways and public ownership. The entry into federal politics of Mr. Patenaude, as the 'champion of Quebec' against all-comers, may be the first move by 'established interests,' of which Canada may well be suspicious."

Too Good a Mimic

"Where is that beautiful canary bird of yours that used to sing so clearly and sweetly?" asked Mrs. Weatherbee.

"I had to sell him," Mrs. Butlam said tearfully. "My son left the cage on the radio set and he learned static."

Flying in the Face of Providence

"Have you heard the latest? Mrs. Fisher walks in her sleep!"

"How perfectly absurd . . . when they have three cars!"

A New Jazz Hold

Chief of Police: "What! You mean to say this fellow choked a woman to death in a well-lighted cabaret in front of over a hundred and fifty people? Didn't anybody interfere?"

Cop: "No, cap; everybody thought they were dancing."

OPTOMETRY

An Optometrist is a specialist recognized by law in Canada for the prescribing of lenses for the correction of defective vision and eyestrain. He does nothing but prescribe glasses for defective vision; this is his first, only, and last thought. He is an eyesight specialist in every sense of the word.

An optometrical eye examination is conducted without drugs or pain, and does not necessitate the patient's absence from his work, as the use of paralyzing drugs does. An exhaustive examination of the inner as well as the outer surfaces of the eyeball is made to determine the presence or lack of abnormal or diseased conditions. A test of the visual sharpness is made to furnish a comparison with the normal standard. This is important for checking a future increase or decrease in the patient's vision. The various curves of the eyeball are then measured by a series of intricate instruments. The strength of the delicate muscles which rotate the eye is tested. Lack of proper balance in this function produces either crossed eyes or a tendency toward crossing, which, if not corrected by lenses, may require much nerve effort to overcome.

Such an examination at regular intervals will do much towards preserving normal vision throughout life. Eighty-seven per cent. of all information comes through the eyes. Human proficiency depends on good eyesight. Therefore it pays to keep your eyes in good condition. At the first sign of any defect, have them examined thoroughly by an optometrist, and be guided by his knowledge and experience.

End Catarrh Germs In Three Minutes

Chronic catarrh, no matter how bad, and cases of bronchial asthma now yield instantly to the amazing discovery of a French scientist. This drugless method called Lavex eliminates the germs in three minutes, yet is positively harmless to the most delicate tissues. Your head and lungs are cleared like magic. Sufferers are relieved in a single night.

To prove it and to introduce Lavex to ten thousand sufferers in one month, I offer to send a treatment free and postpaid, to any one who will write for it. No obligation. No cost. If it banishes your Catarrh you can repay the favor by telling your friends—if not, the loss is mine. No matter what you have tried, just send me your name and address for this generous free treatment and prove that you can be rid of catarrh.

W. R. SMITH, 7495 Lavex Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years, and in more than twelve thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles, who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 553 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Now!

10 day tube FREE
Mail the Coupon

Whiten Cloudy Teeth

Under that film on your teeth (run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel it) are the clean, glistening teeth you envy. Combat it this way—see what pretty teeth you have.

IN America today, it is estimated that over half a million people a day are cleaning their teeth in a new way. These are people who used to have dull and dingy teeth. That is why you see gleaming teeth wherever your eyes turn.

Now leading dentists tell how to clear up dingy teeth. A method that supplants old type dentifrices — combats, without harsh grit, the stubborn film that covers teeth and makes them ugly.

Run your tongue across your teeth. You will feel that film. Under it are the prettier, whiter teeth you envy in others. This offers you free a 10-day tube of the way authorities advise combating it. Simply mail the coupon.

The great enemy of teeth

Film is the great enemy of tooth beauty. And a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth troubles. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the common cause of pyorrhea.

You can't have prettier, whiter teeth; you can't have healthier teeth unless you combat that film.

Obtain Pepsodent now. Don't expect the same results from old type dentifrices. Start beautifying your teeth today. Mail the coupon.

FREE Mail this for 10-Day Tube to
THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept-139 191 George St., Toronto, Canada.

Made in Canada
Pepsodent CANADA REG. IN
The New-Day Quality Dentifrice
Endorsed by World's Dental Authorities

Send to

Name.....

Address.....

Only one tube to a family. 1840Can.

They Thought I Was Bluffing

When I Told Them I Learned Music Without a Teacher

YOU could have heard a pin drop! I had just finished playing Rubenstein's "Melody in F." My friends were dumbfounded—they couldn't believe their ears. At last I was the centre of attraction instead of a mere onlooker!

"Why you didn't know a thing about music not so long ago, Bob" —"How in the world did you ever do it?" A note of half envy, half admiration crept into their voices. "Oh, he's been taking lessons for years and has kept it a secret"—followed Betty and Sue. "You can't fool us though, you never learned to play that well without a teacher."

They were all wrong though. At first I didn't believe it was possible to learn music by mail. I thought I needed special "talent." But, thanks to a startling new simplified method, I soon discovered my mistake. It was simple as A-B-C, and actual FUN learning. Now I can play any piece of music —classical or jazz—and play real notes! I never have to refuse when I'm called upon to entertain. Now my life is just a joyous round of gay parties and admiring friends.

LEARN TO PLAY BY NOTE

Play Any One!

Mandolin	Saxophone
Piano	'Cello
Organ	Ukelele
Violin	Cornet
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or any other instrument

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to see how you, too, can quickly teach yourself to be an accomplished musician right at home —through this very same wonderful method—let us send you our interesting Free Booklet and a valuable Demonstration Lesson — also Free. Select your favorite instrument in the panel, and the U. S. School will do the rest. Over 350,000 students. Special offer now open to limited number of new students. So write at once. Instruments supplied when needed, cash or credit. U. S. School of Music, 13910 Brunswick Bldg., New York City.

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Please send me your free book, "Music Lessons in Your Own Home," with introduction by Dr. Frank Crane, Demonstration Lesson and particulars of your special offer. I am interested in the following course:

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Have you the above instrument?.....

Name .....

Address .....

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And That's Why

"No, I don't want to buy that horse. He looks as though he had a mean disposition."

"Dat am nothin', boss. He just got dat look from runnin' in sulky races."

A Martyr to Truth

"And what are you in for, my poor man?"

"Ninety years. I was a high-school teacher and I told my pupils there wasn't any Santa Claus."

Great Athletic Book 10c

Learn wrestling, self-defense, jiu-jitsu. Let Farmer Burns Manager Frank Gotch, World's Champion, teach you. Makes you strong, healthy and skillful. **Send 10c** Fine book showing great holds, and tricks by Burns and Gotch

Write today—immediately—giving your age. Farmer Burns School of Wrestling, 357 Range Bldg., Omaha

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

1	2	3
4	5	6
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1st PRIZE—RADIO
2nd Prize—WRIST WATCH
3rd Prize—CAMERA
4th Prize—GENT'S WATCH

HUNDREDS OF OTHER PRIZES

If you can re-arrange these figures so that they count 15 every way, and will also sell 25 packets of my Dainty Breath Perfume at 10 cents a packet, you will win one of these beautiful prizes. This is very easy to sell so send in your answer NOW and get the Breath Perfume to sell right away.

DAINTY DORA, Box 2, WATERFORD, ONT.

Read the Classified Ads.

A Gentleman Adventurer

Continued from Page 22

frail ice boat go to pieces against the ship, they brought her alongside. The little craft touched, held, the castaways grasped the rope ladder amid a din of cheering; and the next moment they were hauled on deck.

They were caught up in a wild clamor of welcome. Archie, white and shaking, could only hold his friend's hand in silence. Mrs. Allingham caught the girl in her arms, the tears running down her face. Marie Rose's breath was coming in gasps from her desperate run, but she was radiant and unafraid.

She turned to Charles, when he would have given her all the praise.

"No, no, no," she cried, showing for the first time signs of agitation. "You—you came to me!" Tears choked her utterance. "You came to me!" she whispered.

They were hurried away below, and with happy hearts the crew went to their work. To the inspiring strains of Haul Away the Bowlin' they sheeted home the canvas, the Ocean Eagle spread her wings and away she flew for York Roads.

CHAPTER IV
York Factory

One afternoon, as the Ocean Eagle was slipping along over the sparkling green water, the Young Chevalier, leaning over the rail, sniffed the air enquiringly.

"What's that perfume?" he asked. "Something delightful."

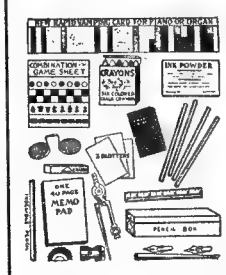
Archie looked up from the skein of scarlet silk which he was helping Miss Cameron unwind. What was it, that strange, elusive fragrance coming on the breeze?

Marie Rose suddenly dropped her silks. She threw out her hands towards the west as if in greeting. "Spruce!" she murmured. "I smell de spruce tree!"

She was right, they were nearing land. The western breeze, travelling over a thousand miles of forest had brought the message from its heart. It was the half-breed girl's welcome home.

Charles looked down at her, smiling sympathetically. They had become very good friends since their adventure on the ice together, and she had resumed her work on the scarlet silk sash.

SCHOOL SET FREE



This set contains 1 Vamping Chart, which teaches you to play the piano in two hours, 1 Combination Game Sheet, 1 Box Crayons, 1 Package of Ink Powder, 1 Movie Glasses, 1 Pencil Sharpener, 1 Compass, 8 Blotters, 1 Eraser, 1 Indelible Pencil, 1 Memo Pad (40 pages), 1 Ruler, 1 Pocket Book, 1 Pencil Box, 2 Pen Nibs, 4 Lead Pencils, 1 Bird Warbler and 1 Pen Holder. All these articles will be sent to you FREE OF CHARGE, if you will sell just $3.00 worth of beautiful Christmas and New Year Cards and Folders, or our Excelsior Liquid Perfume.

WRITE TODAY
BEST PREMIUM COMPANY, Dept. F6
TORONTO

The promise of the spruces was soon fulfilled. In a few days they had anchored in "Five Fathom Hole" in the mouth of the Nelson and were speeding up the river in a coast schooner to York Factory. The long northern summer day was drawing to its close when the travellers stepped out upon the wooden platform before the fort. York Factory stood on the north bank of the river in a stockaded space of about five acres. The place consisted of a group of large buildings, stores, warehouses and dwellings, all constructed of logs and covered with clap-boards. A tall flag-staff before the gate and two pieces of cannon mounted on either side gave the place a military air. Behind lay a flat, dreary landscape, stretching far inland to the dark line of the scrub forest and inhabited by myriad waterfowl that rose clanging and screaming into the air.

But the fort itself presented a lively appearance. York Factory was a little town in the wilderness, its population at this summer season numbering about two hundred men, beside women and children, and the neighboring Indian encampments. A large bell in the centre of the square was ringing, the flag floated crimson above the buildings, and a crowd of bronzed, bearded, moccasined men were standing at the landing to welcome them.

The skipper stepped out first, and was

Continued on Page 39

THE DOO DADS

If Nicky Nutt would stay out of the way, and not try to boss the job so much, his pet elephant, Tiny, might keep the park clean. But Nicky insists on directing affairs, and of course he gets them both into trouble. The last time Nicky tried to be walking boss was when Flannelfeet, the policeman, complained that Tiny was sleeping on the job. And it is true that Tiny does fall asleep at the oddest times, and in the most unusual places. "Say," exclaimed the Cop, "that elephant of yours was hired by the city to work, not to sleep." So Nicky knew that Tiny had grown tired again, and was asleep, standing up. Nicky soon found him. Tiny had a basket on his back in which to carry the trash, and a stick with a sharp spike on the end with which to spear paper and pick it off the ground. Nicky went close up and yelled: "Hey! Snap out of it, you loafer!" Tiny was wide awake in an instant. "Listen! The Cop's going to fire us if you don't get to work." Then Nicky decided to boss the job, and started down the drive with Tiny. "Get this park cleaned up," he ordered. "How do you expect me to hold this job unless you get a move on! There's a newspaper—pick it up." Tiny obediently took from his basket the spiked stick, and speared the newspaper. He did not know that a cross dog was asleep under the paper. It took the best running Nicky and Tiny could do to escape from the dog, which chased them for blocks. When they had got safely away from the dog, Nicky and Tiny returned to the park, and Nicky urged the elephant to get to work again. "Get busy," he commanded. "We gotta pick up all the paper in this park or I won't get paid tonight." Nicky was eating bananas as he talked, and throwing the skins on the ground. "There—pick up that banana peel," he ordered, pointing it out to the elephant. Tiny speared the banana skin, but in reaching up to put it into the basket on his back he struck a hornet's nest with the spiked stick, and the angry hornets came pouring out in a great stream. "Wow! Hornets!" shouted Nicky, and both he and Tiny took to their heels, the hornets swarming after them. Tiny was the swifter runner, but Nicky caught him by the tail and held on, and they made a wonderful race of it. Every now and then a hornet would overtake them and sting Nicky, and he would cry out, "faster, Tiny, faster!" Not until dusk came did they escape from the last of the angry hornets. It was a queer sight the stars of night looked down upon. Tiny, the pet baby elephant, was ringing with all his might at the door of Dr. Sawbones, and Nicky was sitting on his back. Both were all spotted and swollen from stings.

greeted warmly by his old friend, the "Bourgeois," or head of the fort. Chief Factor MacKay was a well-educated, cultured gentleman, who, in spite of his many years in the wilds, still retained his stately old-world manner. He showed especial courtesy to the two ladies and handed them over to the missionary as though they were visiting princesses and he the monarch of all the broad acres surrounding his northern palace.

Standing with their bags over their shoulders a little apart, Charles and Archie caught sight of a familiar face —Johnny McBain himself, dressed like a voyageur in moccasins and sash, his round face much rounder and browner than when they had last seen it in St. Andrew's. But Johnny's rotund countenance suddenly elongated; his generous mouth fell open; a queer expression of astonished dismay, with joy struggling for the mastery, contorted his face. He fairly leaped upon his two friends.

"It—it—it—isn't—" he stuttered.

"It is; it are. We're both here!" cried Charles gleefully, staggering under the onslaught of his receprion. Johnny McBain's heart had been starving for the sight of an old friend, but now that these two stood before him he had no word of welcome.

"Oh, you big fools! You moony-asses! What possessed you to come out to this God-forsaken place?"

"Why, you and your carriage-and-six," cried Archie indignantly.

"A carriage-and-six! You block-heads! Six what?"

"Johnny McBain, were you drawing the long bow again?" demanded the Young Chevalier solemnly.

"Oh, why were some people born without imagination? Wouldn't any idiot know that I meant a rickety old sled and my six brutes of dogs?"

They shouted with laughter at their own expense. Old Johnny was evidently the same old Johnny. He seized their bags and led them towards the fort, pouring out mingled joy and lamentations.

They pushed their way along the board walk, through crowds of company officers, sailors, scarlet-sashed boatmen, naked Indians, women with shawled heads, wild looking little brown children, and everywhere dogs of all descriptions.

The two newcomers were led across the square to the "Summer House" where transients were lodged. They stepped into a bare hallway and up a wide echoing stairway, lighted dimly with candles. The place was used only in the summer, when York Factory was at its busiest, and was furnished but barely. Each small room had a pine bed, with wooden slats for a mattress, where a traveller threw his blankets and slept with his clothes on, as a hardy servant of the company should. There were many transients at York Factory from every important post in Rupert's Land, and the bare echoing halls resounded with the deep notes of men's voices.

Though the long northern twilight still lingered in the pale sky, the busy fort was settling for the night. After an hour of hungry questions about home from Johnny McBain, the two newcomers partially undressed and lay down on their hard beds. It was good to feel a stationary foundation beneath one again and to smell the damp, sweet odors of mother earth, and the scent of spruce and pine floating in through the open window. In spite of the talk and laughter down in the square, the sounds of fiddling and dancing from the servants' quarters, and the occasional howling of dogs, the travellers slept profoundly.

It seemed as though they had scarcely closed their eyes when they were awakened by a frightful din; outside a fiendish barking and howling; inside hurrying feet and the alarmed voices of men; somewhere in the distance the loud clanging of a bell. Charles leaped from his bed, and went crashing into Archie, rushing towards him out of the darkness.

"What is it? Is the fort on fire?" they shouted to the echoing hallway.

"Wolves!" It was Johnny McBain's voice as he dashed past the door. "Get your guns, boys! There's two hundred wolves at the gate! Hurry!"

The two new apprentice clerks leaped into their clothes. Charles wondering even in the midst of his desperate haste at the criminal ignorance of the stay-at-home folk for he had always been taught that wolves never attacked!

"Come on, you greenhorns!" roared Harry Erskine. "Every man to the gate, and be quick about it!"

Someone had lit a candle in the hall and the flickering light showed the forms of armed men hurrying down the corridor. Seizing their guns, which they had kept near them ever since landing, the two boys followed, Archie remembering with dismay that his was not loaded, but determined to sell his life dearly with the heavy end.

They went tearing down the stair at the heels of the flying figures and out into the square. The fort bell was still clanging madly, and away at one end of the enclosure the howling of fiendish brutes arose furiously. York Factory was built on a muskeg, and the wide board walks were really bridges connecting the different buildings. The newcomers did not know this, and were soon floundering and staggering in the mud and water. They stumbled along in the darkness, following in the direction in which the others had disappeared. Charles scrambled up on a plank walk again, and charged across the stockade, leaving Archie far behind.

Dodging around buildings, he came up at last against a high fence around a corral. Inside he could discern dimly the forms of several scores of dogs sitting up on their haunches and baying the Northern Lights in enthusiastic discord. The bell had ceased ringing, the shouting had died away. Outside the dog corral a sudden calm seemed to have fallen upon the fort. Scouting around, his gun ready, Charles paused, halted by a dread suspicion of something far more to be feared than wolves. He darted back to the walk, where a couple of figures were approaching. If Johnny McBain and that Erskine villian had dared to play any of their vile tricks he would pay them well in their own rascally coin!

Slipping into the deep shadow between two tall buildings, he waited.

The two figures advanced, and the would-be avenger effaced himself in the shadows. He recognized with dismay the voice of the Chief Factor and the gaunt figure of the Reverend Mr. Allingham, whom he had met upon landing. They passed close to him, in deep conference.

"The poor child must not be forced into this marriage," the missionary was saying. "When Anderson comes she will be gone, and we can explain. I don't care whether Cameron is offended or not. She must be sent home with the brigade. I will not be a party to any such tyranny. My wife and I will take all the responsibility."

"It's a heavy responsibility to offend Cameron of Norway House, Mr. Allingham, but I'll share it with you. He may be so glad to see her, after the long separation, that he will forgive us all. It is natural that, after risking their lives together, the young people should fall in love."

The voices died away, and Charles stood as still as the old log building, every nerve tingling. A wavering shadow came across the swampy ground towards him, and some one staggered up on to the board walk.

"Arch," he cried in relief, "is that you?"

Archie, the good-natured, was speechless with rage. "It was Johnny McBain, and that blackguard Erskine, and the other d-dogs," he stuttered. The situation was such that even a sailor vocalbulary, picked up on board ship, failed before it.

"Come on," raged the Young Chevalier. "We'll haul them out and dip them in the river! Where is the confounded place, anyhow?"

It was no easy task to find their way back in the darkness. By the time they had wandered around the buildings a couple of times, and sunk in the swamp many more, their wrath was somewhat cooled, and Charles had slightly modified his plan of firing at the windows of the Summer House.

They found the entrance at last, and crept up the creaking stairs. The place was as still as the old graveyard down the river; only the sounds of regular breathing came through the thin partitions; and one innocent young man, whose door was ajar, snored ostentatiously. Filled with murderous thoughts, they tip-toed to the room which, Archie was sure, belonged to their false friend. They opened the door stealthily and were met by a strange voice.

"What's the matter there? Who's that?"

It was an authoritative voice, too, and the intruders backed out hastily. Two more disastrous attempts to locate the lair of their prey sent them back to Charles's room to sit in the darkness on the edge of the bed and plan a fearful revenge.

(To be continued next week.)

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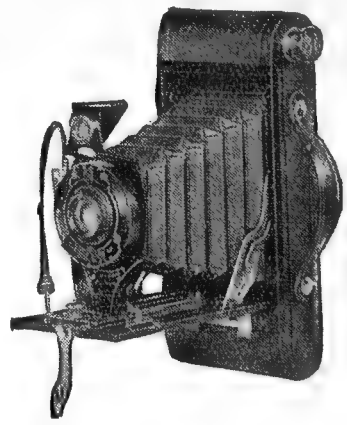

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MISCELLANEOUS

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[Continued on next page

MISCELLANEOUS

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FOR SALE—MANITOBA HONEY, $9.50 FOR 60 pounds. Holloway Bros., Belmoral, Man 38-5

WANTED—QUOTATIONS ON HONEY IN TON lots. E. M. Wurts, Box 52, Duff, Sask. 40-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

WANTED—KILN DRIED SOFT WOOD HEADing boards, 20 inches long, planed one side to ½-inch. Saw jointed both edges. Quote delivered here. Sufficient boards for one set, i.e., two circles. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask.

BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECT FROM THE mill. Get our special car-load prices before buying. Club orders supplied. Buildings ready-cut. Mill-Cut Homes Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

MONEY ORDERS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg.

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

NURSERY STOCK

100,000 PEONIES AND PERENNIAL PLANTS, ALL strong, field grown stock. 100,000 flowering shrubs, ornamental trees; a splendid stock of apples, plums and cherries, all best lines of small fruits. Caragana for hedge purposes, all grown on our own nurseries. Write for fall list. Phone number 527. Island Park Nurseries Ltd., Island Park, Portage la Prairie, Man. 37-7

10,000 MANITOBA GROWN FRUIT TREES, peonies, 50c. each, best named varieties. Get our fall list free. Boughen Nurseries, Valley River, Man.

LATHAM RASPBERRY CANES FOR FALL planting at $6.00 per hundred. H. Smith, Lydiatt, Man. 39-4

OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, OPtometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 40-13

POTATOES

POTATOES FOR SALE IN CAR LOTS—GREEN Mountains, direct from grower. Write for prices. Colin Gibson, Hamiota, Man. 38-3

SELLING—PURE EARLY OHIO, ALSO WEE McGregor potatoes, 60 cents bushel on board here. W. C. Davis, Springside, Sask.

RADIO SUPPLIES

FREE — RADIO CATALOGUE, FEATURING Westinghouse sets. Also full line of parts, etc. The Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 40-13

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

YOUNG MAN—TELEGRAPHY OFFERS YOU A real future. Train as telegrapher or station agent. Enroll now. New term opening. Write for prospectus. Western Telegraph School, Dept. G, Cadomin Bldg., Winnipeg. 39-5

LEARN DANCING, $5.00. Prof. Scott, Winnipeg. 40-26

MISCELLANEOUS

SCHOOL VANS

WE MANUFACTURE SCHOOL VANS AND SELL direct to school boards. The Lawrie Wagon Co., Winnipeg, Man.

SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

REBUILT SEWING MACHINES, $10 UP. FREE list. Guaranteed repairing. Parts for all makes. Dominion Sewing Machine Company, 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS VACANT

SALESMEN WANTED—IF YOU HAVE SALES ability and can devote your entire time to our business we can give you a good position that will assure you a regular income. We handle a most complete line of general merchandise for sale direct to consumers. High-class salesmen can make good money. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 32-9

A RELIABLE MAN IS OFFERED THE OPPORtunity to build up a permanent business of his own through the sale of Wear-Ever aluminum utensils direct to consumer. Our practical demonstration method makes selling easy. Either full or part time work. Apply by letter. Northern Aluminum Co. Ltd., c-o H. C. Irwin, 207 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE TO SELL the new-way auto and radio battery charger. Charges batteries in 30 minutes. Sell for $4.00. Coates Manufacturing Co., 720 Beverley Street, Winnipeg. 40-2

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN—BEGINNERS, $150-$250 monthly. Railroads everywhere. Which position? Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 40-5

MAKE MONEY AT HOME DOING WORK FOR us. Particulars free. Kwik Showcard System 2 Hermant Building, Toronto. 39-5

SOLICITORS — PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free. tf

STOCKS AND BONDS

1434 SHARES CANADIAN FARM IMPLEMENT Co. (now operating at Medicine Hat), par value, $1.00. Have sold as high as $2.00. Need money urgently to pay off mortgage. Will sacrifice for $750. Box 8, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

TAXIDERMY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 MAIN Street, Winnipeg 19-26

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 39-5

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. 39-5

TOBACCO

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED, ROUGE HAVANA, Petit Rouge, Petit Havana for $2.25. Postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Blvd., St. Boniface, Man. 30-12

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

ANYONE CAN CATCH COYOTES WITH OUT-O-Site snares. Easy to set. Better than traps. Prices delivered $1.00 for three, $7.00 for 25, $12 for 50, $20 per 100. Ernest Malin, Fertile, Sask. 38-3

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED REbuilt typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Typewriter Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 39-9

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTON'S LIMITED, MOOSE JAW. C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

WINES, CORDIALS, LIQUEURS

EXTRA CONCENTRATE—SOLD FOR FLAVORing non-alcoholic beverages. One ounce guaranteed to flaver and color one gallon. Benedictine, Brandy Peppermint, Rum, Rye, Scotch, Grenadine, etc. Dose: One gallon, $1.00; five gallons, $4.00. Directions sent with order. Barrels, jars, corks, bottles, labels—all supplies. Calissano Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 2938, Winnipeg, Man. 38-9

PRODUCE

LIVE

GEESE, per lb. **13c**

HENS 5 lbs. and over, 15c; 4-5 lbs., 13½c; under 4 lbs., in gool condition, 12c

Spring Chickens—Rest assured we will pay the Highest Market Price.

Turkeys, Old Hens, 15c Turkeys, Old Toms, 12c

Ducks 12-13c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until October 20, inclusive. Write for crates if required.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.
91-95 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry
WANTED

We have on our books hundreds of satisfied shippers who have been in the habit for many years of sending all their poultry to us. This bespeaks confidence, reliability, prompt attention to consignments and immediate payment. Why not give us a trial?

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg

Spring Chickens, over 4 lbs., 18c; 3-4 lbs., 16c

HENS over 6 lbs., 17-18c; 5-6 lbs., 15-16c; 4-5 lbs. 13c

Ducks 12-13c

Turkeys ..... Best Market Price

Prompt payments. Crates on request.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

We are in the Market for all Classes of
LIVE POULTRY

Our extensive organization enables us to handle your stock promptly and satisfactorily, both in price and service.

We guarantee the following prices up to and including October 13:

Fowl, over 6 lbs. 16-17c
Fowl, 5-6 lbs. 15c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs. 13-14c
Chickens, over 4 lbs. 19c
Chickens, under 4 lbs. 16-17c
Turkeys 15c
Old Toms 12c
Old Roosters 9c

Crates sent on request. One crate or a car load receives equal attention. Reference. Any broker or produce dealer.

CONSOLIDATED PACKERS
POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY PRICES

Chickens, 5 lbs. and over 18-20c
Chickens, 2-5 lbs. 16-18c
HENS 5½ lbs. and over, 15-17c; 4-5½ lbs., 14-15c; under 4 lbs. 11-12c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until October 15. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.

RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.
317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

For highest prices, quick returns, best service, ship your poultry to us. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crates sent on request.

Hens, No. 1, over 6 lbs., 17-18c; 5-6 lbs., 14-16c; 4-5 lbs. 12-14c
Young Chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 19-20c; 2½-4 lbs. 16-17c

3c to 4c per lb. above live weight for Dressed Poultry.

PREMIER PRODUCE
122 ROBINSON STREET, WINNIPEG
Reference: Imperial Bank of Canada

LIVE POULTRY WANTED
THE OLD RELIABLE POULTRY HOUSE

HENS 5½ lbs. and over, 15-17c; 4-5½ lbs., 14-15c; under 4 lbs. 10-11c
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over 18-20c
Chickens, 2-5 lbs. 16-18c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until October 15. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Sky the Limit

"The statesmen who will fashion our new national fiscal plank," says the Toronto Telegram, "will work under the slogan, 'The Sky's the Limit' so far as tariff goes. In no other manner save through process of giving a guarantee to capital that it will be protected can our industries begin to extend to enable them to supply all or most of our needs."

U.F.O. Out of Politics

The United Farmers of Ontario, which, in 1921, sent 24 representatives to Ottawa, is taking no part, as an organization, in the present election. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U.F.O., states the situation thus:

"We are not a political party and our interest is not in political parties. We went into the 1919 and 1921 elections to further the policies we stand for and by decision of the members of the organization.

"The situation is changed, however, and at this time our only authority for action is that given by two resolutions, one passed at the U.F.O. convention of 1922 and one at the convention of 1923. In 1922, after considerable discussion, this resolution was passed: First, that the convention reaffirm its adherence to the policy of constituency autonomy; second, that the convention is opposed to the transformation of the farmers' movement into a new political party.

"In 1923 a resolution was passed which referred to the suffering of our organization through our political activities and enunciated the decision that the organization take no political action as a party but confine itself to the aims and objects laid down in its constitution. At the same time the convention stated that it would not oppose the formation of a political party which shall embody these principles.

"These resolutions, therefore, govern our conduct in the forthcoming election. Every riding will make its own decision as to candidates, and while the U.F.O. will send out literature when reque ted on public questions in which it is interested the organization will take no part in the campaign."

She Prayed for Him All Right

A group of stylishly dressed young men were approached by a very pretty Salvation Army lassie and asked to buy a copy of "The War Cry." One of the young men thought he would have some fun with the girl:

"Perhaps, if I give you a nickel, you'll say a prayer for me this evening, when your pretty head touches the pillow," said the "fresh" young man.

"Yes, I will," answered the lassie, 'but I won't wait until tonight. I'll say it now."

This was more than the young man bargained for, but the girl lifted her face and prayed: "O, Lord, make this young man's heart as soft as his head."

Finishing the Job

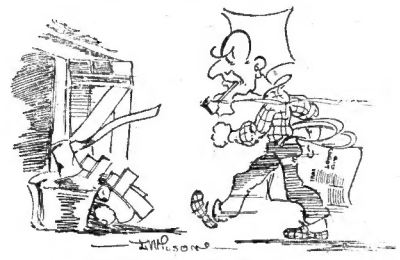
"Mother," said a little boy after coming from a walk. "I've seen a man who makes horses."

"Are you sure?" asked his mother.

"Yes," he replied. "He had a horse nearly finished when I saw him; he was just nailing on his back feet."

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Soft Heartedness

The task of killing chickens or slaying ducks and swine stirs up the very dickens in this old heart of mine. I'd rather take a licking from sheriff or from wife than take my turn at sticking a porker with a knife. The job of leading pullets or guineas to the block appeals to me like bullets, I shudder from the shock. When we desire some mutton I hear that plaintive bleat, then near my jacket-button my heart begins to beat; I have to still its quaking and nerve myself to act, with all my brainlets aching and raising Cain in fact! To fell a handsome gander, a gobbler or a goose makes all my nerves meander like hornets breaking loose. The job is square and lawful, it is no crime, I own, and yet I find it awful, it makes my spirits groan. It is a rightful labor, a task that must be done to feed one's self and neighbor till this brief life is run. Yet fair though I regard it and legal as can be, yet I would fain discard it, it's such a trial to me! I used to think, "Long Harry! I ought to change my ways; it's bunk to be so scarey, such weakness never pays! I must be oceans tougher, some ninety-nine degrees; I must be vastly rougher, more hard-boiled, if you please! To be so tender hearted, so womanish and weak, with qualms so quickly started proclaims a man a freak!" But now I'm growing older, and I declare, today, I'm glad I am no bolder, I'm glad I'm built that way! Although it pains me sadly to slay a tiny chick, although it hurts me badly and makes me strangely sick, yet here I stand asserting I'm glad to be so pained! I'd rather take the hurting than be too coarsely grained!

Victory Loan Coupons

AT any of our branches you may either cash them, or deposit the proceeds in a Savings Account, where they will draw interest regularly and make the foundation of a second investment. 25

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up $20,000,000
Reserve Fund $20,000,000

Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers, **Winnipeg**

Lougheed Building, **Calgary**

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 2, 1925.

WHEAT—Further drastic declines in this market in sympathy with falling markets the world over, and especially south of the border. Liquidation in American markets has forced prices down there and hedging sales and lack of demand in Canada. There has been fair buying against export sales from time to time, but the pressure of the moving crop has been steadily depressing values. Cash markets also feel the effect of the glut for it is nothing else and premiums have faded away. We repeat that an improved demand is necessary to maintain the price.

OATS—Lower markets following tendency of other grains. Fair trade reported considering the moderate supplies available. Some enquiry from millers and shippers for higher grades, but as yet only few cars of new crop moving.

BARLEY—Fair volume of business around sixty cent levels. Any advance in value is not maintained because the buying does not follow. Stocks are large and piling up at the lake heads. Top grades are easy, while lower grades in good demand.

FLAX—Steady, with small volume of trade. No special feature to the market which has followed the trend of American flax throughout the week. Crushers continue to take odd cars as offered.

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed on October 2 as follows: October, 1⅝d higher at 10s 3½d; December, ⅜d lower at 9s 10¼d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted ⅛c lower at $4.82. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: October, $1.48⅞; December $1.42½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, $1.43⅞ to $1.60⅞; No. 1 northern, $1.35⅞ to $1.41⅞; No. 2 dark northern, $1.33⅞ to $1.57⅞; No. 2 northern, $1.32⅞ to $1.38⅞; No. 3 dark northern, $1.26⅞ to $1.54⅞; No. 3 northern, $1.25⅞ to $1.36⅞; Montana No. 1 dark hard, $1.36⅞ to $1.50⅞; No. 1 hard, $1.35⅞ to $1.44⅞; Minnesota and South Dakota, No. 1 dark hard, $1.35⅞ to $1.45⅞; No. 1 hard, $1.33⅞ to $1.43⅞; No. 1 amber durum, $1.13 to $1.20; No. 1 durum, $1.08 to $1.17; No. 2 amber durum, $1.09 to $1.18; No. 2 durum, $1.07 to $1.15; No. 3 amber durum, $1.06 to $1.15; No. 3 durum, $1.05 to $1.13. Oats—No. 2 white, 34¾c to 35¼c; No. 3 white oats, 34c to 34½c. Barley—61c to 63c. No. 2 rye, 72¼c to 73¾c. Flax, $2.52½ to $2.53½.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

There were 1,050 Canadian cattle sold this week at Glasgow. Best quality fat cattle ranged from 11½c to 12c per pound, live weight, medium from 10c to 10½c. and plain grades from 9½c to 10c. Prime light store cattle sold from 10c to 11c. Eleven hundred Irish cattle brought from 11c to 11½c for best quality, 10c to 11c for medium and from 9½c to 10c for rough cattle. Scotch baby beef sold at 16c, while prime Scotch made from 14c to 15c and heavies 13c.

There were no Canadian store cattle sold at Birkenhead. Six hundred Canadian fat cattle brought from 18½c to 19½c for steers, from 14c to 15c for cows, and from 12c to 13c for bulls. There were also 4,800 Irish cattle sold. These ranged from 18c to 19c. All prices per pound in sink (dressed weight, including offal).

Canadian dressed sides of beef sold at London, made 19c for choice and down to 17c for average quality. There were 370 Canadian sides offered.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
September 28 to October 3, inclusive

Date	OATS 2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Sept. 28	44⅞	40⅛	39⅛	37½	35½	60	57⅝	52½	51⅝	231⅞	225⅞	214⅞	71½
29	45¾	41⅞	40⅞	38½	36½	62½	59⅛	55¼	53⅜	233	227	216	74½
30	45	40½	39½	37⅝	35⅝	62	59	54¼	53½	232	226	215	72¼
Oct. 1	44⅞	40⅜	39⅛	37⅜	35⅜	60⅛	57¼	53⅜	52¼	228⅜	223⅞	212⅜	71
2	45¼	40½	39½	37⅜	35⅜	61	57½	54¼	52⅛	223½	219⅞	208¼	71½
3	45½	40½	39½	37⅞	35⅞	61⅜	57⅞	54⅛	52¼	222	217⅞	206⅜	71¾
Week Ago	44⅞	40⅞	39⅞	37¾	35½	60⅝	58¼	53½	52¼	230¼	223⅞	213¼	71
Year Ago	69¾	66¾	66¾	64¾	62	98¼	94¼	90⅜	89⅝	240	236	205	133

WINNIPEG FUTURES
Sept. 28 to Oct. 3, inclusive.

	28	29	30	Oct. 1	2	3	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct.	121⅛	124	123	119⅜	118⅞	119	123¾	162
Dec.	118⅞	122	121⅛	117⅜	116⅜	116½	121⅝	154¼
May	124⅜	127	126⅜	122¼	121⅜	121	126¾	157⅝
Oats—								
Oct.	42⅛	43⅜	42½	42⅛	42¼	42½	42⅜	69¾
Dec.	41	42⅝	42	41¼	41¼	41⅜	41¼	67
May	44⅞	46⅛	45¾	45	45	45⅜	45¼	69¼
Barley—								
Oct.	60⅛	62⅜	62	60⅝	61	61⅜	60¾	98⅞
Dec.	59⅞	62½	62	60	61⅝	61⅛	60½	95½
May	62⅜	65⅜	65	64⅛	64⅝	64½	63⅞	97
Flax—								
Oct.	229⅞	231	230	227¾	223¼	221¾	228¼	240
Dec.	223	225½	225	223½	230¼	218¼	221	225½
May	230½	233	233	231	228¼	227	228½	230
Rye—								
Oct.	71⅝	74½	72¼	71	71¼	71¾	71¼	133
Dec.	73	76½	74¾	73½	73½	74	72½	132
May	78	81½	80⅛	78¾	79	79	77½	135½

CASH WHEAT
Sept. 28 to Oct. 3, inclusive

Sept.	28	29	30	Oct. 1	2	3	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	121⅜	124	123	119⅜	118⅞	119	124¼	164
2 N	118	21½	120¼	116½	116	116⅛	121¾	160½
3 N	116⅛	19¼	118¼	114	114⅝	114	119	156½
4	110	13	111½	107[illegible]	06⅞	07	113¼	146
5	101½	04	103	99⅜	98⅞	09	103¾	135
6	92½	95	94	90½	90[illegible]	90½	94¾	127
Feed	7[illegible]	[illegible]5	74	70	6[illegible]	71	74¾	119

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending October 2, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 15,823; hogs, 2,088; sheep, 1,002. Last week: Cattle 15,998; hogs, 2,987; sheep, 1,622.

Receipts on this market during the past week are similar to the preceding week, receipts on other markets being a shade lighter. The cattle trade during the week has been very active, a good demand existing for nearly all the different classes of cattle. The most active demand, however, was for real good breedy, dehorned, export and feeder steers. Good fat cows also finding a ready outlet. A glance back at our market letters for the past few weeks will convince you that we have judged the market fairly accurately, as we have been predicting all along a strong cattle trade and outside of the odd low spot in the market which will likely occur if excessive runs on this market are caused by bad weather, we look to see a continuation of the present reasonably good market conditions. Prime butcher and export steers are making from $6.50 to $7.25. Good to choice steers from $5.50 to $6.00. Choice butcher and export cows from $4.00 to $4.25, medium to good qualities, $3.50 to $4.00. Choice butcher heifers have a top of about $5.25, fair to good qualities $3.75 to $4.50. With the heavy corn and fodder crop in the South and East, there is certainly developing a strong demand for good breedy feeder cattle, but they must be dehorned. If your commercial cattle are not dehorned this is a good season to do it, and we would strongly advise doing so. On September 30th, the pool topped the Winnipeg market with a shipment of cattle we handled for R. Cruickshank, of Matador, Sask., at $7.35 per cwt. These were a bunch of exceedingly breedy, 1,100-pound dehorned Hereford steers straight off the range and were thick-fat.

The hog market has shown a very decided improvement over last week due to the exceedingly light run, thick-smooths selling at time of writing at $13.25 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select bacons.

The lamb market is a shade weaker, top lambs making $10.50, fair to good sheep $5.00 to $6.00. Practically no feeder lambs or feeder sheep are coming forward, also very few ewes suitable for breeding purposes.

We would like to remind our shippers that the third annual Stocker and Feeder Show will be held at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, October 28 to 30. Over $8,000 in cash prizes are being offered. If you have any stock suitable for entry in this show get in touch with us and we will arrange your entries for you. There is no charge to enter stock and no expense to exhibitors other than regular yard charges.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering their cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	$6.50 to	$7.25
Prime butcher steers	6.00 to	6.50
Good to choice steers	5.50 to	6.00
Medium to good steers	4.00 to	4.50
Common steers	2.50 to	3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy	4.50 to	5.00
Medium feeders	3.25 to	4.00
Common feeder steers	2.50 to	2.75
Good stocker steers	3.50 to	4.00
Medium stockers	2.50 to	3.25
Common stockers	2.00 to	2.25
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to	5.25
Fair to good heifers	3.75 to	4.25
Medium heifers	3.00 to	3.50
Stock heifers	2.50 to	2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.75 to	4.25
Fair to good cows	2.75 to	3.50
Cutter cows	1.75 to	2.25
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to	2.50
Canner cows	.75 to	1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to	60.00
Common springers	20.00 to	25.00
Choice light veal calves	6.00 to	7.00
Choice heavy calves	3.50 to	4.00
Common calves	2.00 to	3.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to	3.00

Smoke

T&B

B *All the rich aroma of the best Virginia leaf*

Royal Winter FAIR

ROYAL COLISEUM — TORONTO ONT.

November 13-21. Inclusive

Exhibitors

It's up to you to make the "1925 Royal" another big success.

Your co-operation and entries will do it.

List your Entries Early.
Entry Lists Close October 24

World's foremost Livestock and Agricultural Indoor Exposition.

For advance information and Prize List write to A. P. WESTERVELT, General Manager, York Building, King and York Streets, Toronto, Ont.

E. M. CARROLL, President. D. O. BULL, Vice-president.

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, Que.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Egg receipts for the week ending September 26 were 1,580 cases. Egg receipts have shown a slight falling off during the week with the market very firm and eggs being drawn from storage to meet local demand. Dealers are paying country points, extras 32c, firsts 30c, seconds 26c, delivered, cases returned. Jobbing fresh extras 41c, firsts 37c, seconds 31c. Poultry: Receipts show slight increase with quality reported as good. Live springs selling at 12c to 15c, fowl 7c to 14c, roosters 7c, ducks 10c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW The egg market is firm under light receipts with consumptive demand fair. Threshing is interfering with shipments in some sections. Storage stocks are being drawn on to meet the local demand. Dealers paying extras 29c to 31c, firsts 26c to 28c, seconds 23c to 25c, delivered, cases returned. Jobbing extras 40c, firsts 38c, seconds 33c. Poultry: Receipts were light for the week and quality fair. Live springs 13c to 15c, fowl 7c to 12c, ducks 8c, geese 7c, turkeys 8c to 10c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Conditions on the egg market here are unchanged with receipts hardly sufficient to supply local demand. Extreme shortage of fresh supplies is rapidly depleting storage stocks. Dealers offering country points, extras 32c, firsts 28c, seconds 24c.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 126s to 130s per 112 lbs. (27¼c to 28⅛c) per lb., boxes 124s to 128s (26⅞c to 27⅞c), advance due to scarcity of supplies, but further appreciations not expected. American nominal. Irish 136s to 142s (29½c to 30⅞c), quiet. Danish 136s to 138s (29½c to 29⅞c). Danish killings estimated at 43,000 head.

STYLES HAVE CHANGED---TO LARGE COLORED STONE RINGS

THE FINEST GEM STONES AND THE CRAFTSMANSHIP OF THE FINEST GOLDSMITHS DEVOTED TO THE DICTATES OF FASHION—REMARKABLY LOW PRICED.

EMPHASIZING THE FASHIONABLE TREND IN NOVELTY RINGS

B708—$14.00 Combination of 14K. Yellow and White Gold Aquamarine Set Ring.

B703 $5.00 14K. White Gold, Ruby set.

B702 $5.00 14K. White Gold, Aquamarine set.

B701 $5.00 14K. White Gold, Sapphire set.

B707—$27.50 Charming 18K. White Gold Creation, set with beautiful Aquamarine or Topaz.

NEW SCIENTIFIC STONE $5.00 SPECIALS

B705—$5.00 14K. White Gold, Emerald set.

B704—$5.00 14K. White Gold, Amethyst set.

B706—$5.00 14K. White Gold, Topaz set.

B710—$10.00 Novelty Amethyst Aquamarine or Ruby Set 14K. Gold Ring.

B709—$9.00 Inexpensive 14K. Yellow Gold Amethyst Set Ring.

B714—$5.00 Amethyst or Sapphire Ring in 10K. Yellow Gold mounting.

B712—$20.00 A Beautiful Topaz, set in attractive 18K. White Gold.

B712A—$20.00 Same in Amethyst stone.

B711—$22.50 18K. White Gold Ring, set with beautiful Sapphire.

B713—$10.00 Amethyst or Topaz Set 14K. White Gold Ring.

B716—$10.00 Topaz, Sapphire or Emerald, in 14K. Gold mounting.

B717—$25.00 18K. White Gold, Pierced mounting, Sapphire set with two small Diamonds in each shoulder.

B719 $25.00 A handsome Ruby, in 18K. White Gold pierced mounting, two small Diamonds on each shoulder.

$25.00 SPECIALS

B718 $25.00 Beautiful Sapphire, in 18K. White Gold mounting, with two small Diamonds in each shoulder.

B715—$5.00 Topaz, Garnet, Aquamarine or Emerald, in 14K. Gold mounting.

B723—$5.00 Solid 10K. Gold Ring, set with either Topaz or Emerald.

B722—$16.50 A very fine Opal in 14K. White and Yellow Gold mount.

B721—$5.00 Amethyst, Ruby or Sapphire, in 14K. Gold mounting.

B720—$15.00 This dainty ring, set with beautiful Sapphire, solid 14K. Gold mounting.

B726—$5.00 Amethyst, Sapphires or Aquamarines, in 10K. Yellow and White Gold mounting.

B725 $50.00 This exceptionally fine Topaz ring is a specimen of our individual mountings. Similar rings, with large Amethysts, Aquamarines or Opals, in 14K. Yellow and White Gold mountings, priced from $35 to $125, sent on approval.

B724—$5.00 Topaz, Emerald or Ruby, in 10K. Yellow and White Gold top.

B730—$18.00 Fine Topaz or Amethyst, set in 18K. White Gold mounting.

B729—$15.00 Fine Topaz, Amethyst or Ruby, in 14K. Yellow and White Gold mount.

B728—$15.00 Very Fine Amethyst, in 18K. White Gold mount.

B727—$4.50 Scientific Emerald, Amethyst, Topaz or Ruby, 10K. White Gold mount.

B732—$22.50 Onyx and Diamond set Rings, with beautifully finished 14K. White Gold engraved mounting. At a special reduced price.

B733—$5.00 Fine Ruby or Aquamarine Ring, in 10K. Yellow Gold mounting.

B731—$8.50 Fine Ruby or Opal Ring, 14K. White and Yellow Gold band.

B738—$26.50 A new idea. Fine Amethyst with Diamond centre, 14K. Yellow and White Gold mounting.

B734—$12.50 Very fine Amethyst, mounted in attractive 14K. Yellow and White Gold mounting.

B736—$20.00 Opals are very fashionable. This exceptionally fine stone shows to advantage in a solid 18K. White Gold mounting.

B737—$16.00 Finest Amethyst, in engraved 14K. Yellow Gold mounting.

B735—$7.00 This fine synthetic Amethyst, set in smart 14K. White Gold mounting.

B743—$22.50 Exceptionally fine Amethyst, set in smart 18K. White Gold mounting.

B742—$18.00 Fine Topaz, set in attractive 18K. White Gold, engraved mounting.

B741 $11.00 An old favorite in a new mounting. Bloodstone set in combination 14K. Yellow and White Gold mount.

B740—$22.50 Very fine Topaz, set in fashionable 18K. White Gold mounting.

B739—$18.00 18K. White Gold mounting, set with fine Amethyst.

SPECIAL DIAMOND VALUES

Fashionable hand-carved and pierced mountings. Every diamond guaranteed perfect.

No. A26

$25

An exclusive Dingwall creation. 14K. mount; with white gold too.

No. A36

$35

Exceptionally attractive ring at a very reduced price.

No. A46

$50

The last word in fashionable ring designing—one of our leaders.

No. A56

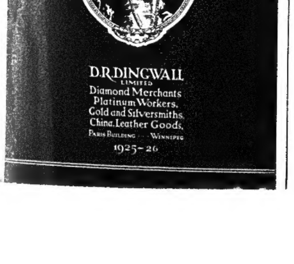
$75

More of these style engagement rings are sold in Canada than any other design.

No. A76

$100

Dingwall's $100 special engagement ring has always been good value. This features the best we have ever offered.



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PORTAGE AT GARRY WINNIPEG

Why the Prestons got more silverware

SUSAN PRESTON, setting the supper table, told her mother about the week-end at the Millers. She described four meals in detail and continued, "You ought to see their dining-room. They have loads of beautiful silverware. It's fun to sit around their table, just because it sparkles so!"

So beautiful silverware was what Susan admired at the Millers! "Well," thought Mrs. Preston, "we can have beautiful silverware too. We'll see about that tomorrow."

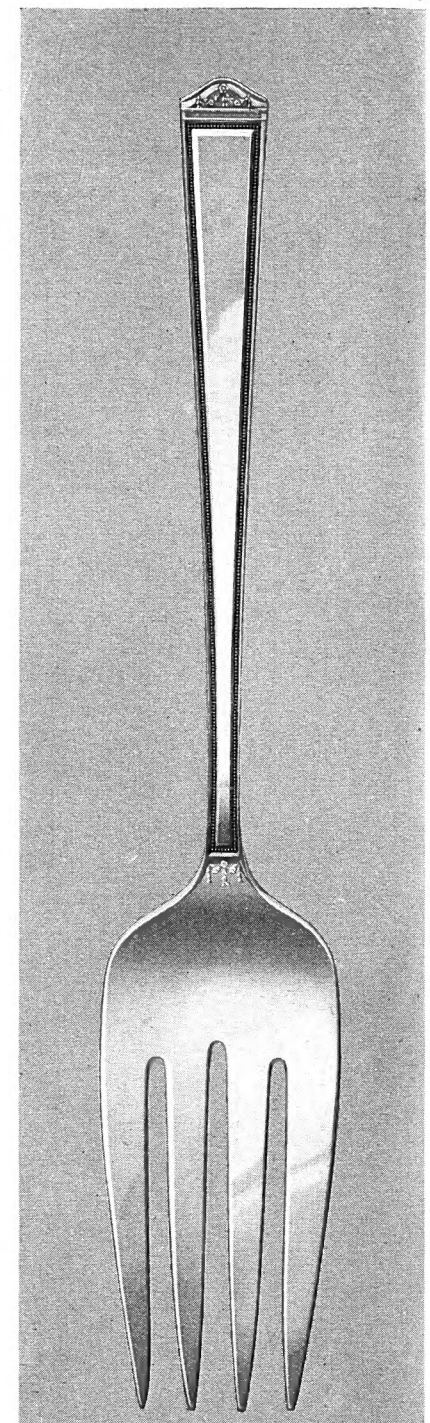
DOES SILVERWARE ADD TO THE CONVENIENCE OF YOUR HOME?

Does it make every meal more pleasant, because of its generous, twinkling beauty? Does it make entertaining for you and the children not only a possibility—but always a pleasure?

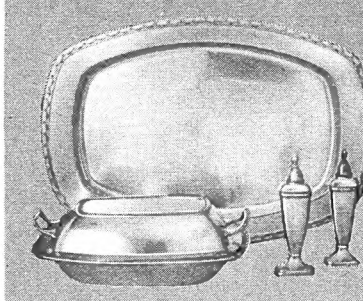
Perhaps not! Even now you may be getting along with a scant equipment of silverware. But you need be inconvenienced no longer! In 1847 Rogers Bros. Silverplate you will find all the niceties of table settings—salad forks, bouillon spoons, ice cream forks, orange spoons and serving pieces. Whether you need a few of these refinements of table setting or a complete silver service, you will purchase wisely and reasonably in "1847 Rogers Bros." For more than three-quarters of a century this finest silverplate has been approved by fastidious hostesses. It will serve you a lifetime.

Leading dealers everywhere carry the newer 1847 Rogers Bros. patterns in their stock.

You will find booklet 1-K, *Etiquette, Entertaining and Good Sense*, full of suggestions for successful entertaining. It's free. Write for your copy today. INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO. OF CANADA, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.



Anniversary Cold Meat Fork
(Reduced Size)



Anniversary Meat Dish
Vegetable Dish
Salt and Pepper

You will use these graceful, durable pieces every day. A wide variety of such silverware matches the knives, forks and spoons of 1847 Rogers Bros. patterns.

1847 ROGERS BROS.

SILVERPLATE

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